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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, the Security Council decided to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) immediately after the signing of the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict (hereinafter referred to as the Paris Agreements).

2. UNAMIC became operational on 9 November 1991 and its mandate was expanded by the Security Council in its resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992 to include training in mine clearance and the initiation of a mine-clearance programme.

3. By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months.

4. The arrival in Phnom Penh on 15 March 1992 of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General marked the initial deployment of UNTAC, which thereupon absorbed UNAMIC.

5. By paragraph 10 of its resolution 745 (1992), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it at stated intervals on progress made in the implementation of the resolution and on tasks still to be performed in the operation, with particular regard to the most effective and efficient use of resources. In accordance with that provision, the Secretary-General submitted progress reports on 1 May 1992, 1/ 21 September 1992, 2/ 25 January 1993 3/ and 3 May 1993. 4/

6. In the light of developments in Cambodia, the Secretary-General also submitted special reports on 12 June 1992 5/ and 14 July 1992. 6/

7. In subsequent resolutions of the Security Council (resolutions 783 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and 792 (1992) of 30 November 1992), the Secretary-General was requested, inter alia, to report to the Council on the implementation of those resolutions and on any further measures that might be necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris Agreements. Pursuant to those requests, the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Security Council on 15 November 1992 7/ and 13 February 1993 8/ which were endorsed and approved by the Council in its resolutions 792 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, respectively.

8. In paragraph 18 of its resolution 792 (1992), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the implications for the electoral process of the failure of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) to canton and demobilize its forces and, in response to that situation, to take all appropriate steps to ensure the successful implementation of the electoral process.

9. In paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to investigate and report upon the implications for security

in post-election Cambodia of the possible incomplete implementation of the disarmament and demobilization provisions of the Paris Agreements.

10. By its resolution 810 (1993), the Security Council endorsed the decision by the Supreme National Council that the election for the constituent assembly would be held from 23 to 27 May 1993.

11. In paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Security Council called on UNTAC to continue to make every effort to create and maintain a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council by 15 May 1993 of the conditions and preparations for the elections. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 15 May 1993, 9/ which was approved by the Council in its resolution 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993.

12. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 826 (1993), the Security Council called on UNTAC to continue to work in accordance with resolution 810 (1993) to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

13. In paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report promptly to it on the holding and results of the election, including on the conduct of the parties regarding their obligations under the Paris Agreements and, if necessary, to recommend any initiative and/or measures conducive to ensuring their full respect by all parties.

14. By paragraph 2 of its resolution 835 (1993) of 2 June 1993, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to make his report on the elections available as soon as possible.

15. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 16 of resolution 826 (1993) and the invitation contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 835 (1993), the Secretary-General submitted his report on the conduct and results of the elections in Cambodia on 10 June 1993. 10/ The report was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993.

16. By its resolution 840 (1993), the Security Council endorsed the results of the election, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

17. In paragraph 7 of that resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it by the middle of July, including on his recommendations on the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris Agreements.

18. It is recalled that, by its resolution 47/209 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly decided to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 62 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/763), an amount of $483,961,200 gross ($470,808,500 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993. This was in addition to the amount of $839,576,200 gross ($833,171,300 net) already appropriated for UNAMIC and UNTAC.

19. By its resolution 47/209, the General Assembly decided that the unencumbered balance of $162,345,800 gross ($160,941,000 net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1991 to 31 October 1992 would be set off against the apportionment among Member States.

20. In paragraph 7 of that resolution, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operations of UNTAC at a rate not to exceed $241,841,300 gross ($235,823,600 net) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.

21. In a letter dated 13 April 1993 to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the Controller indicated that the full commitment authorization for the three-month period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 provided for under General Assembly resolution 47/209 would be required, in addition to the unencumbered balance remaining from the appropriations provided for UNTAC. The concurrence of the Advisory Committee was therefore sought in the amount of $241,841,300 gross ($235,823,600 net), together with the unencumbered balance of appropriations of $6,606,700 gross ($3,297,600 net) for the continued operation of UNTAC through 31 July 1993.

22. In a letter dated 13 April 1993, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee informed the Secretary-General that the Committee concurred in the request to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $236 million gross for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993.

23. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 47/209, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a detailed performance report on the budget of UNTAC, including the planned disposal of the assets of the operation. The present report is submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session rather than its forty-eighth session, as requested, in order to make appropriate provision for the additional requirements of UNTAC for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993, and for the one-month period beyond 31 July 1993. Appropriate provision would also be required for the costs associated with the liquidation phase of the UNTAC operation.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

24. Progress achieved by each component of UNTAC, as detailed in the third 3/ and fourth 4/ progress reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, is summarized below.

A. Progress achieved by each component

1. Human rights component

25. In pursuance of its basic mandate, UNTAC continued to expand its human rights education and training programmes both in Phnom Penh and in the provinces, with particular reference to teacher training, dissemination of relevant international instruments, education of health professionals, training

of public and political officials and support for local human rights organizations.

2. Electoral component

26. Registration of voters, which began in October 1992, was completed on 31 January 1993. The number of registered voters reached nearly 4.7 million, or some 96 per cent of the estimated eligible population. On the basis of the number of registered voters, 120 seats for the Constituent Assembly had been allocated to the 21 provinces and the Phnom Penh special district.

27. A total of 20 out of the 22 provisionally registered political parties had applied for official party registration in accordance with the Electoral Law.

28. Polling stations were divided into large, medium or small static stations - consisting of eight, six and three polling teams respectively - as well as mobile stations. It was planned that each polling station would have a Cambodian Presiding Officer in charge and one International Polling Station Officer to provide support and assist the Presiding Officer. Approximately 1,000 international polling station officers from more than 30 countries would be recruited.

3. Military component

29. The refusal of PDK to participate in the cantonment and demobilization process had made it necessary to adjust the deployment of the military component, with a view to enhancing the ability of UNTAC to protect voter registration and, subsequently, the electoral and polling processes, particularly in remote or insecure areas. In order to accomplish this, the deployment pattern of the military component had been realigned to conform with the deployment of electoral teams and shorten the time taken to respond to potential threats to them. The new deployment was completed on 31 December 1992.

30. A map showing the general location of the military units before redeployment is provided in annex IX. A map showing the specifications and general locations of military units in the mission area after redeployment to support the electoral process is provided in annex X.

31. As a result of attacks on UNTAC military and civilian personnel, all units of the military component in all locations were directed to enhance their security measures and procedures. The defensive positions of the military component were expanded to allow the construction of bunkers and overhead protection as well as firing bays. Permanent guards and/or mobile patrols were used to improve the physical security of premises where UNTAC assets are located in isolated locations. Security at UNTAC headquarters had also been strengthened by heightening the walls around the compound and by improving the illumination along the walls.

32. The five engineering units of UNTAC, supplemented by the engineer platoons in 11 of the 12 infantry battalions, have repaired hundreds of bridges and

improved scores of kilometres of roads, as well as airfields at Pochentong (Phnom Penh) and Stung Treng.

33. In the past year, the Mine Clearance Training Unit was instrumental in clearing more than 1.6 million square metres of land and disposing of more than 15,000 mines and other pieces of unexploded ordnance.

4. Civil administration component

34. Progress had been achieved in the further development of the expenditure control procedure, the establishment of a border control mechanism, the planning of specialized control operations in telecommunications and civil aviation and the measures taken to promote a neutral political environment. As the election approached, emphasis was placed on preventing the use of personnel and premises of local authorities for partisan political purposes.

5. Civilian police component

35. Much of the daily work of the civilian police component had been focused on the supervision or control of local police activities. During the period, UNTAC civilian police provided basic police training for the three Cambodian factions cooperating with UNTAC. In addition, the component undertook a comprehensive study of the size, organization and equipment of the police forces of the three cooperating factions.

36. UNTAC civilian police had also been closely involved with other activities relating to the establishment and maintenance of acceptable conditions for the conduct of free and fair elections and to contribute to security arrangements for the election.

6. Repatriation component

37. The repatriation of some 360,000 refugees and displaced persons was completed by 30 April 1993. All eligible Cambodian refugees and displaced persons were given the opportunity to be registered for elections on their return to their homeland.

7. Rehabilitation component

38. The rehabilitation component, in close coordination with UNTAC military observers, civil administration and civilian police personnel deployed at border checkpoints, continued to monitor the extent of compliance with the moratorium on the export of timber adopted by the Supreme National Council on 22 September 1992.

39. In addition to the total of 35 rehabilitation projects worth $340 million approved in 1992, the Supreme National Council approved a further 10 projects worth about $26 million. However, by March 1993 only about $100 million of the

$880 million pledged at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia held at Tokyo in June 1992 had been disbursed.

B. Implementation of Security Council resolutions

40. In pursuance of Security Council resolutions 792 (1992) and 810 (1993), the Secretary-General submitted reports to the Council on 13 February 1993 8/ and on 15 May 1993. 9/ The activities of UNTAC relating to the implementation of those resolutions are summarized below.

1. Implementation of Security Council resolution 792 (1992)

41. In view of the increasing acts of political and ethnic violence, in addition to measures described in paragraphs 29 to 31 above, the civilian police and military components of UNTAC instituted intensive patrols and static guard duty to improve the security of political party offices.

42. In order to foster a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections, UNTAC announced that it would give priority to protecting three freedoms, namely, freedom from intimidation, freedom of party affiliation and freedom of action for political parties.

43. By paragraphs 10, 12, 13 and 14 of its resolution 792 (1992), the Security Council adopted a number of measures concerning border control and the protection of the natural resources of Cambodia. In accordance with those provisions, UNTAC appealed to neighbouring countries to assist in the implementation of the moratorium on the export of timber. UNTAC also deployed border control teams to monitor closely any violations of the moratorium by land or sea.

44. In the broader context of border control, civil administration staff of UNTAC had been deployed to monitor other areas such as customs and immigration control. The 23 checkpoints in operation were each manned by an UNTAC team comprising military observers, armed soldiers and civilian police with communication support facilities.

45. With regard to the elections for the Constituent Assembly, it was planned that voting would be at fixed polling stations. In order to ensure that every registered voter had the chance to vote, it was envisaged that two additional days of voting at mobile polling stations would be required. It was therefore anticipated that the polling would take place from 23 to 27 May 1993. However, following further intensive study, UNTAC concluded that the reorganization of polling staff from static to mobile teams would itself require a full day. On this basis, it was decided that polling would be extended until 28 May.

46. The Paris Agreements provide for the Constituent Assembly to complete, within a period of three months after the elections, its tasks of drafting and adopting a new Cambodian Constitution and transforming itself into a legislative assembly, which will form a new Cambodian Government. During the interim period between the elections and the formation of the new Government, should the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General in implementing the cantonment and

demobilization procedures fail, it would be necessary to keep the military and civilian police components of UNTAC in existence. Appropriate recommendations to the Security Council would be submitted by the Secretary-General in that connection.

2. Implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 810 (1993)

47. The activities of UNTAC relating to the conditions and preparations for the elections, in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 810 (1993) and as detailed in the report of the Secretary-General, 9/ are summarized below.

48. As at 15 May 1993, technical preparations for the election had been virtually completed. Some 900 international polling station officers were recruited from 44 countries, joined by 130 staff members of the United Nations Secretariat and about 370 detailed from within UNTAC to perform their duties as described in section I.D of the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General. 4/

49. Attacks against UNTAC personnel continued. From the inception of UNTAC until 15 May 1993, 13 UNTAC civilian and military personnel have lost their lives and 52 have been wounded as a result of hostile action; 39 have died from other causes.

50. In the light of the repeatedly expressed intention of PDK to oppose the election, including by violent means, and in response to the continuing acts of violence by various elements, it was decided that no polling would be conducted in the areas controlled by PDK, and some remote areas in which the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) had been operating.

51. Other parts of the country had been designated as high-, medium- and low-risk zones. It was planned that in high-risk zones armed UNTAC military personnel would be stationed at and around polling stations. Physical fortifications had been strengthened and staff would be issued protective gear. Quick reaction forces and medical support units had been identified for the high-risk sites.

52. In order further to strengthen security during the election, urgent consultations had been held with a number of Governments on the provision of additional equipment for UNTAC. Additional material assistance had been provided by the Governments of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Singapore and the United States of America, as detailed in annex IV, section B, to the present report. Essential items for enhanced security had been shipped to the mission.

53. Although it was foreseen that UNTAC would be conducting the most impartial election that would be possible in conditions that were not susceptible to its full control, it was clear to the Secretary-General that it was the will and intent of the Security Council and of the vast majority of the Cambodian people that the election be held as scheduled. The Secretary-General therefore decided that this should be done.

III. CONDUCT AND RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN CAMBODIA

54. The conduct and results of the elections in Cambodia as detailed in the report of the Secretary-General, 10/ are summarized below.

55. The elections were held as scheduled from 23 to 28 May 1993 in all 21 provinces in Cambodia. Between 23 and 25 May, some 1,400 large, medium and small fixed polling stations were operating, as well as 200 mobile teams in remote or difficult country. The mobile teams operated for the entire six-day period, while on 26 May some of the fixed stations were converted to mobile operation and worked as mobile teams on 27 and 28 May.

56. A total of 4,267,192 voters, representing 89.56 per cent of the registered voters, turned out to vote.

57. Three of the four Cambodian parties signatories to the Paris Agreements took part in the electoral process. The fourth Cambodian signatory party failed to register as a political party, took no part in the election and threatened to disrupt it with violence. The polling was generally peaceful, however, and no significant disruption occurred.

58. The number of votes cast for each party and the percentage of total votes won are contained in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General. 10/

59. At a meeting of the Supreme National Council, convened on 10 June 1993, the day after the counting of the ballots had been completed, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia declared on behalf of the Secretary-General and on behalf of the United Nations that, in view of the very high turnout throughout the country, the absence of violence or disruption during the polling, the success of the technical conduct of the poll and the calm atmosphere that reigned throughout the polling period, the election as a whole had been free and fair. The text of the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at that meeting is reproduced in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General. 10/

IV. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE JOINT INTERIM ADMINISTRATION OF CAMBODIA

60. Cambodia is emerging from two decades of armed conflict. The successful elections held in May represent a major step forward, towards peace, democracy and national reconciliation. Yet much remains to be done if the objectives of the international community are to be achieved. A viable, democratic government will need to be constituted from factions that were in armed conflict with each other only a short while ago. This can only occur if all concerned shift their loyalties and allegiances from the factions to the constitution and the government established in accordance with the constitution. The establishment of the joint interim administration is an encouraging beginning to this process. One perception that remains, however, is that the livelihood of individuals in the public sector depends on their continued loyalty to past associations.

61. The structural weakness of the finances of the State of Cambodia party has meant that their officials have not been able to meet budget expenditure from

current revenue even when such expenditure was reduced to the bare minimum. During the past year they have sought to cope with this problem in two ways: they have fallen into arrears with respect to payments (in particular of salaries); and they have printed and issued currency. The first option has contributed to the deterioration in the performance of the civil service that has been observed in recent months. The second has led directly to an increase in the money supply and to price inflation. The joint interim administration will inherit the structural weakness of the State of Cambodia party and must begin immediately to improve its capacity to generate revenue. This will inevitably take some time, however, and in the meantime the new administration should have available to it the option of meeting minimal expenditure without provoking inflation.

Proposed action by UNTAC

62. It is proposed that assistance to the joint interim administration should be provided from the budget of UNTAC. Such assistance would allow the following operational activities to be undertaken:

(a) Unifying the procedures for dealing with civil servants in the three zones administered by the three factions participating in the Constituent Assembly;

(b) Extending the use of the riel into those zones in which it has not hitherto been used;

(c) Engaging in training on the duties of public-sector employees in a multi-party democracy;

(d) Setting in motion the process of rationalizing and streamlining organizational structures and of reducing public sector employment;

(e) Meeting the most essential and pressing items of current expenditure in July and August without resorting to currency issuance.

63. UNTAC would be directly involved in all of the above-mentioned activities. In addition, it would continue and intensify, as necessary, its exercise of direct control of finance. That includes, in particular, the control of the central bank, finance ministry, treasury, customs department and provincial finance departments and treasuries. UNTAC currently has staff working in those agencies who follow operations on a daily basis, and whose approval is required before expenditure and other key operations can be undertaken. With regard to the defence and security ministries, an elaboration of control procedures is under way that would involve UNTAC military and police, as well as financial controllers, in the close supervision of major financial operations.

Magnitude of support

64. The required magnitude of financial support was calculated on the basis of actual revenue and expenditure out-turns for the three administrative structures for the first quarter of 1993. For all structures, this was a time of acute budget stringency: in the case of the State of Cambodia party, for example, actual expenditure during the first quarter reached only 60 per cent of what had

been budgeted. The actual out-turn for the quarter can therefore be taken as a reasonable approximation of minimal expenditure requirements. The riel amounts for various expenditure items were then adjusted for the loss in purchasing power of the riel that has occurred since the end of the first quarter. This resulted, by and large, in a doubling of nominal riel expenditure.

65. Revenue was estimated on the basis of the first quarter out-turn, taking into account more recent trends and measures being put in place to enhance revenue performance. Overall expenditure was then compared to overall revenue. The outcome is a monthly deficit that reaches CR 34.6 billion, or $9.9 million (at an exchange rate of CR 3,500 per dollar). The magnitude of assistance required for July and August is thus $20 million. Of this amount, $3 million will be met from the Trust Fund for the Cambodian Peace Process. The amount required from the UNTAC budget is thus $17 million.

V. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

66. The status of assessed contributions, received and unpaid as at 30 June 1993, is summarized in the table. Total outstanding assessments of $290,533,100 are due from Member States for UNAMIC ($4,645,300) and UNTAC ($285,887,800).

Status of contributions as at 30 June 1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	UNAMIC 1 Nov 1991 to 30 Apr 1992	UNTAC 15 March to 31 Oct 1992	UNTAC 1 Nov 1992 to 30 Apr 1993	UNTAC 1 May to 31 Jul 1993	Total
Amounts appropriated	33 576.2 a/	806 000.0	483 961.2		1 323 537.4
Commitment authority				236 000.0	236 000.0
Less: applied credits	(364.3)	(4 176.8)	(173 215.4)	(1 497.2)	(179 253.7)
Amounts apportioned	33 211.9	801 823.2	310 745.8	234 502.8	1 380 283.7
Less: payments received	(28 566.6)	(685 631.3)	(266 401.2)	(109 151.5)	(1 089 750.6)
Balance due	4 465.3	116 191.9	44 344.6	125 351.3	290 533.1

a/ Inclusive of the additional assessment for the period 15 January to 30 April 1992.

VI. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

67. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 47/209, the General Assembly invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to UNTAC in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General. For the period ending on 30 June 1993, voluntary contributions received by UNTAC consisted of (a) a cash contribution of $1.1 million from the Government of Japan towards the expenses for the reinforcement of security measures undertaken by UNTAC; and (b) a cash contribution of $25,807 from the Government of New Zealand for the air fare of international polling station officers. These services and supplies have been budgeted for.

VII. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENTS TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

68. Troops are currently being provided to UNTAC by 25 Governments, namely, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay.

69. As a result of delays in payment of assessed contributions by certain Member States, UNTAC has been unable to meet its obligations on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing countries, payments to which have not been made on a current basis in accordance with the rates established by the General Assembly.

70. Full reimbursement in accordance with standard rates of reimbursement has been made to those Governments only up the period ending on 31 January 1993. The estimated amounts due to troop-contributing States for troop costs for the period from 1 February to 31 May 1993 are as follows:

	Thousands of United States dollars (rounded)
Pay and allowances	57 828.6
Allowance for specialists	2 499.8
Usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment	4 097.2
Total	64 425.6

VIII. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION IN CAMBODIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 NOVEMBER 1991 TO 30 APRIL 1993

71. The appropriations provided for the combined operations, UNAMIC and UNTAC, for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993, are set out by budget line in annex I. Supplementary information thereon is provided in annex II. The total apportionment will amount to $1,161,191,600 gross ($1,143,038,800 net).

Of these, the amount of $20,023,200 gross ($19,777,200 net) relates specifically to UNAMIC as indicated in the earlier reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIC and UNTAC (A/46/903, A/47/733).

IX. REVISED REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA FROM 1 MAY TO 31 JULY 1993 AND COST ESTIMATES FROM 1 TO 31 AUGUST 1993

72. The revised requirements for the three-month period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 amount to $301,181,600 gross ($292,829,700 net), representing an increase of $65,181,600 gross ($59,023,100 net) over the reduced commitment authorization of $236 million. The concurrence of the Advisory Committee in the request to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $236 million gross for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 was contained in the Chairman's letter dated 13 April 1993 to the Secretary-General. The requirements for the one-month period from 1 to 31 August 1993 amount to $68,527,700 gross ($66,896,800 net). A summary of the revised estimates for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 is presented in annex III (column 2) and the estimate for the month of August 1993 is summarized in column 3 of the same annex. Supplementary information thereon is contained in annex IV. The proposed civilian staffing table is shown in annex V.

X. COST ESTIMATES FOR THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE LIQUIDATION PHASE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

73. It is projected that the liquidation phase of UNTAC will take 10 months to complete. The costs associated with the initial stage of the liquidation phase, that is, for the period from 1 September to 31 December 1993, are presented in annex VI, and supplementary information in annex VII.

XI. DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA

74. The proposals of the Secretary-General for the disposition of the property of UNTAC upon the completion of its mandate are set out in annex VIII to the present report. A summary table listing UNTAC assets potentially available by 1 August 1993 is shown in appendix I to annex VIII, and supplementary information thereon in appendix II. The table shows the initial value of the assets as well as the residual value at the time of eventual disposition. The residual values have been established through the application of depreciation scales which were developed by UNTAC. The rationale used in developing the depreciation scales is presented in appendix II.

XII. OBSERVATIONS

75. The Secretary-General has expressed his deep satisfaction in supporting his Special Representative's determination that the election in Cambodia was free and fair. In his latest report on the conduct and results of the elections in Cambodia, 10/ he has indicated that UNTAC will give the Constituent Assembly

full support in the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new Government for all Cambodia.

76. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 840 (1993), the Secretary-General will report to the Council by the middle of July 1993 on his recommendations on the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris Agreements.

77. In conclusion, the Secretary-General has expressed his confidence that the international community will continue to support efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace-building in Cambodia.

XIII. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

78. The actions that would appear to be required in connection with the financing of UNTAC are the following:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $236 million gross ($233,806,600 net) authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 47/209 for the continued operation of UNTAC for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993;

(b) The appropriation of the amount of $65,181,600 gross ($59,023,100 net) and the apportionment thereof to meet the additional requirements of UNTAC for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993;

(c) A decision to the effect that the unencumbered balance of $3,367,600 gross ($58,500 net) in respect of the period ending on 30 April 1993 be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of the additional requirements of UNTAC for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993;

(d) The appropriation of the amount of $68,527,700 gross ($66,896,800 net) and the apportionment thereof for the continued operation of UNTAC for the one-month period beyond 31 July 1993;

(e) The approval of the General Assembly, in principle, to the Secretary-General's proceeding with the disposition of UNTAC property upon completion of the mandate in the manner set out in annex VIII;

(f) The provision by means of an appropriation and/or commitment authorization, as appropriate, of the amount of $150,515,700 gross ($147,094,600 net) and the apportionment thereof, to meet the costs associated with the initial phase of the liquidation of UNTAC.

Notes

1/ S/23870 and Corr.1 and 2.

2/ S/24578.

3/ S/25124.

4/ S/25719.

5/ S/24090.

6/ S/24286.

7/ S/24800.

8/ S/25289.

9/ S/25784.

10/ S/25913.

ANNEX I

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Financial performance report for the period from
1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers			
Subsistence allowance	47,459.9	41,921.3	5,538.6
Travel costs	3,329.6	3,712.1	(382.5)
Clothing and equipment allowance	200.2	157.7	42.5
	50,989.7	45,791.1	5,198.6
(b) Military contingent			
Standard troop cost reimbursement	180,097.2	180,097.2	0.0
Welfare	2,604.8	2,332.2	272.6
Rations	53,661.7	50,840.2	2,821.5
Daily allowance	6,212.7	6,061.3	151.4
Travel costs	27,717.3	24,672.1	3,045.2
	270,293.7	264,003.0	6,290.7
(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents			
Death and disability compensation	7,500.0	7,500.0	0.0
Contingent-owned equipment	24,220.0	24,220.0	0.0
	31,720.0	31,720.0	0.0
2. Civilian personnel costs			
(a) Civilian police			
Mission subsistence allowance	132,315.3	145,661.3	(13,346.0)
Travel	7,324.7	5,590.3	1,734.4
Clothing allowance	763.4	802.5	(39.1)
	140,403.4	152,054.1	(11,650.7)

	Apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
(b) International and local staff			
International staff salaries	36,485.7	36,988.6	(502.9)
Local staff salaries	16,932.8	11,253.2	5,679.6
Common staff costs	17,601.5	18,466.2	(864.7)
Mission subsistence allowance	41,429.8	41,365.9	63.9
Travel	7,106.4	12,311.1	(5,204.7)
Overtime	831.4	1,482.1	(650.7)
	120,387.6	121,867.1	(1,479.5)
(c) United Nations Volunteers	12,352.2	12,073.7	278.5
3. Premises/accommodation			
(a) Rental of premises	9,376.5	15,826.4	(6,449.9)
(b) Maintenance and alteration of premises	3,763.6	5,907.5	(2,143.9)
(c) Utilities	1,372.0	3,417.1	(2,045.1)
(d) Prefabricated units	96,202.0	95,579.4	622.6
	110,714.1	120,730.4	(10,016.3)
4. Infrastructure repairs	18,365.2	5,198.5	13,166.7
5. Transport operations			
(a) Purchase of vehicles	76,330.9	79,110.6	(2,779.7)
(b) Rental of vehicles	448.7	1,216.7	(768.0)
(c) Workshop equipment	510.6	479.8	30.8
(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	11,678.2	8,243.1	3,435.1
(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants	8,373.8	8,907.5	(533.7)
(f) Vehicle insurance	1,153.5	829.1	324.4
	98,495.7	98,786.8	(291.1)
6. Air operations			
(a) Helicopters			
Hire/charter costs	42,883.8	52,069.1	(9,185.3)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	7,673.2	9,957.6	(2,284.4)
	50,557.0	62,026.7	(11,469.7)
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft			
Hire/charter costs	11,098.1	8,889.2	2,208.9
Aviation fuel and lubricants	3,721.3	5,024.0	(1,302.7)
	14,819.4	13,913.2	906.2
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	2,485.6	1,718.7	766.9
(d) Other air operations costs			
Air traffic control services	12,494.9	2,038.5	10,456.4
Landing fees and ground handling	1,382.0	2,334.9	(952.9)

	Apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
Liability insurance	100.0	94.3	5.7
Fuel storage container	250.0	100.0	150.0
	14,226.9	4,567.7	9,659.2
7. Naval operations			
(a) Preparation costs	968.0	546.6	421.4
(b) Fuel	5,473.1	2,179.1	3,294.0
(c) Maintenance costs	5,012.0	347.6	4,664.4
(d) Rental of landing craft	1,551.0	915.9	635.1
	13,004.1	3,989.2	9,014.9
8. Communications			
(a) Complementary communication			
Communications equipment	18,379.4	16,494.4	1,885.0
Spare parts and supplies	2,133.6	2,688.9	(555.3)
Workshop and test equipment	1,481.1	688.2	792.9
Commercial communications	6,792.6	8,123.3	(1,330.7)
	28,786.7	27,994.8	791.9
(b) Main trunking contract			
Equipment	15,447.0	15,447.0	0.0
Spare parts and supplies	1,739.0	1,739.0	0.0
Transport and freight costs	3,213.0	3,213.0	0.0
Contractual costs for operation of trunking system	10,538.0	10,387.2	150.8
	30,937.0	30,786.2	150.8
9. Other equipment			
(a) Office furniture	4,429.0	4,583.5	(154.5)
(b) Office equipment	4,288.3	3,474.9	813.4
(c) Observation equipment	852.5	1,089.9	(237.4)
(d) Data-processing equipment	8,849.3	8,997.1	(147.8)
(e) Petrol tank plus metering equipment	994.4	312.9	681.5
(f) Medical equipment	260.0	208.2	51.8
(g) Generators	12,091.7	12,894.1	(802.4)
(h) Miscellaneous equipment	3,703.6	4,886.8	(1,183.2)
(i) Parts and repair of equipment	2,590.1	953.2	1,636.9
	38,058.9	37,400.6	658.3
10. Supplies and services			
(a) Miscellaneous services			
Audit services	80.0	80.0	0.0
Contractual services	5,435.5	6,834.9	(1,399.4)
Security services	837.9	697.0	140.9
Medical treatment and services	530.7	253.5	277.2

	Apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
Maintenance services	414.5	1,061.9	(647.4)
Claims and adjustments	600.0	98.4	501.6
Miscellaneous other services	290.4	787.5	(497.1)
Official hospitality	10.0	24.4	(14.4)
	8,199.0	9,837.6	(1,638.6)
(b) Miscellaneous supplies			
Stationery and office supplies	2,718.5	2,841.6	(123.1)
Medical supplies	6,369.1	9,489.2	(3,120.1)
Sanitation and cleaning materials	257.1	578.8	(321.7)
Subscriptions	61.3	67.1	(5.8)
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	672.0	323.2	348.8
Uniform items, flags and decals	973.5	3,608.2	(2,634.7)
Field defence stores	559.0	1,153.2	(594.2)
Operational maps	412.6	391.2	21.4
Quartermaster and general stores	1,265.2	2,000.0	(734.8)
Miscellaneous supplies	741.0	1,430.0	(689.0)
	14,029.3	21,882.5	(7,853.2)
11. Election-related supplies and services			
(a) Standard kits for registration teams	6,463.7	6,556.0	(92.3)
(b) Various election materials	6,797.4	5,819.0	978.4
(c) Election-related contractual services	4,533.0	4,176.1	356.9
	17,794.1	16,551.1	1,243.0
12. Public information programmes			
(a) Equipment	2,026.0	4,489.5	(2,463.5)
(b) Materials and supplies	106.3	644.3	(538.0)
(c) Contractual services	2,564.0	548.7	2,015.3
	4,696.3	5,682.5	(986.2)
13. Training programmes	990.0	699.1	290.9
14. Mine-clearing programmes			
(a) Mine-clearing equipment	3,186.9	3,821.4	(634.5)
(b) Supplies, services and operating costs	3,859.8	1,447.8	2,412.0
	7,046.7	5,269.2	1,777.5

	Apportionment	Expenditure	Savings/ (over-runs)
15. Assistance to factions			
(a) Rehabilitation assistance to the demobilized military forces	3,021.0	949.7	2,071.3
(b) Provision of food to the forces of the Cambodian parties, including transportation and distribution and other	3,838.0	2,760.0	1,078.0
	6,859.0	3,709.7	3,149.3
16. Air and surface freight			
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	20,160.0	19,234.1	925.9
(b) Military airlift	5,524.0	14,097.4	(8,573.4)
(c) Commercial freight and cartage	1,105.2	1,357.3	(252.1)
	26,789.2	34,688.8	(7,899.6)
17. Support account for peace-keeping operations	9,738.0	9,738.0	0.0
18. Integrated Management Information System	300.0	300.0	0.0
19. Staff assessment	18,152.8	14,843.7	3,309.1
Total, lines 1 - 19	1,161,191.6	1,157,824.0	3,367.6
20. Income from staff assessment	(18,152.8)	(14,843.7)	(3,309.1)
Net total	1,143,038.8	1,142,980.3	58.5

ANNEX II

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Financial performance report for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993: supplementary information

	Savings/(overruns) (United States dollars)
1. Military personnel costs	
(a) Military observers	5 198 600

1. Savings under subsistence allowance ($5,538,600) and clothing and equipment allowance ($42,500) were partially offset by additional requirements for travel costs ($382,500). The savings were primarily due to a reduction in the mission subsistence allowance rate from $145 to $130 per person per day effective 15 February 1993.

(b) Military contingent	6 290 700

2. Savings totalling $6,290,700 were realized under welfare ($272,600), rations ($2,821,500), daily allowance ($151,400) and travel costs ($3,045,200). The savings under rations were a result of a blanket contract which UNTAC entered into with a vendor to undertake rations supply to all regions effective 1 March 1993. That contract allowed UNTAC to provide rations to military personnel at a reduced rate of approximately $9 per person per day, which is $6 less than the original estimate of $15 per person per day. The savings under travel were due to the lower than estimated rates applied in the calculation of travel costs.

(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents	
(i) Death and disability compensation	-

3. The budgeted amount of $15 million for death and disability for the entire period was based on 2 claims per 1,000 troops per year at an estimated average cost of $360,000 per claim. As at 30 April 1993, $7.5 million has been obligated for this purpose to cover potential claims for death, injuries and disability. As at 30 April 1993, 28 deaths and 18 injuries have been reported in respect of members of military contingents. Table 1 provides a breakdown of casualties relating to all categories of UNTAC personnel at that date. As it stands, potential claims may well exceed the amount estimated.

Table 1. Casualties by category of UNTAC personnel

Category	Number of deaths	Number of injuries
Civilian staff	1	1
Civilian police	9	9
Local staff	11	13
Military contingent	28	18
Military observers	2	0
United Nations Volunteers	1	0
Total	52	41

(ii) Contingent-owned equipment .....

4. The original estimate has been retained for this item. The value of contingent-owned equipment brought into the mission area by military contingents is estimated at $338 million. This amount excludes additional equipment brought into the mission area, such as mine-protected vehicles, helicopters, military-pattern vehicles and equipment, which were required owing to the deterioration of the security situation in Cambodia.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... (11 650 700)

5. Additional resources required for mission subsistence allowance ($13,346,000) and clothing allowance ($39,100) were partially offset by savings under travel ($1,734,400). While the original estimates were calculated on the assumption that some 1,400 civilian police (194,600 person-days) would be paid mission subsistence allowance at the United Nations accommodation-provided rate of $100 per day, none were provided with accommodation. Hence, subsistence allowance was paid at the rate of $145 per person per day for the period from 1 March 1992 to 15 February 1993 and $130 per person per day thereafter. Savings under travel were due to the fact that there were fewer troop rotations than anticipated.

(b) International and local staff ..... (1 479 500)

6. Savings totalling $5,743,500 under local staff salaries ($5,679,600) and mission subsistence allowance ($63,900) were partially offset by additional requirements of $7,223,000 for international staff salaries ($502,900), common staff costs ($864,700), travel ($5,204,700) and overtime ($650,700).

7. Savings under local staff salaries were mainly due to deferred recruitment of local polling staff. Additional resources under travel were required in order to provide for the travel and daily subsistence allowance for 1,200 international polling station officers, provision for which had not been made in the original estimates. Additional resources were also required for travel to and from the mission area as well as travel within Cambodia. Furthermore, travel costs within the mission area were higher than estimated.

8. In spite of repeated efforts, the United Nations had not been able to secure Government-provided qualified civilian personnel other than the international polling station officers mentioned in paragraph 7 above. Thus, no savings were reported in this respect.

(c) United Nations Volunteers 278 500

9. Savings under this heading were due to late deployment of United Nations Volunteers. Table 2 shows a comparison between the number of Volunteers budgeted for and the actual number on board during the six-month period.

Table 2. Deployment of United Nations Volunteers, November 1992 to April 1993

Month	Projected	Actual
November 1992	420	403
December 1992	420	424
January 1993	487	464
February 1993	487	479
March 1993	487	478
April 1993	487	452

3. Premises/accommodation ..... (10 016 300)

10. Additional requirements totalling $10,638,900 for rental of premises ($6,449,900), maintenance and alteration of premises ($2,143,900) and utilities ($2,045,100) were partially offset by savings of $622,600 under prefabricated housing units. The requirement for prefabricated units was reduced because of the availability of premises for rent. As a result, requirements for rental of premises increased, as did maintenance costs, which relate to both prefabricated and rented accommodation.

11. A total of 551 units of office/hotel and housing accommodations have been leased for the use of the military component at an average cost of $1,279 per month. A total of 233 units of office and housing accommodation were required for the civilian component at an average rental cost of $1,832 per month. A listing of leased office accommodation is given in table 3.

Table 3. List of leased office accommodation

Province	Number of units	Average rent (United States dollars)
Banthey Meanchey	8	1 198.75
Battambang	15	2 598.87
Kampong Cham	37	665.13
Kampong Chhang	15	1 351.67
Kampong Som	7	1 452.86
Kampong Speu	3	866.67
Kampong Thom	14	476.43
Kampot	5	375.00
Kandal	35	1 337.14
Koh Kong	14	1 530.00
Kratie	14	589.29
Phnom Penh	47	5 343.20
Preah Vihear	11	355.64
Prey Veng	13	742.31
Pursat	11	513.64
Ratanakiri	3	350.00
Siem Reap	31	697.52
Stoeng Treng	13	608.47
Svay Rieng	22	650.00
Takeo	23	425.22
Total	341	

/...

12. Additional resources under maintenance of premises were due to the need for the installation of fences and lighting around battalion locations for security enhancement. Additional resources were also required for costs relating to the construction of offices at newly established checkpoints which were necessary in order to stem the tide of cease-fire violations. Additional resources were required for bunkers which were hastily constructed when hostilities developed.

13. Of the prefabricated accommodation units purchased, four 100-man living/accommodation units, fully equipped and furnished, were diverted to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The total cost amounted to $11 million. The 66 eight-person camps were set aside to provide living and office accommodation for UNTAC personnel in the event of UNTAC gaining access to areas under the control of one of the four Cambodian parties. As this did not materialize, those prefabricated units, valued at $3.7 million, would be available for transfer to other missions.

14. In the original estimate, $67.1 million was provided for the upgrading of tent accommodation for military contingents. Savings were realized under this heading partly because some improvements were done by contingent members themselves, with the assistance of local labour, using materials available locally. Additional savings were realized because some members of military contingents were accommodated in the prefabricated units. Additional accommodation was acquired following the redeployment of military battalions from cantonment sites to provincial capitals, districts and other locations in order to secure the electoral process.

15. As at 30 April 1993, no United Nations personnel in receipt of mission subsistence allowance were accommodated in the prefabricated units. The units were used as office space, election offices, storage and living accommodation by military contingents. A complete list of prefabricated units, by size, location and occupancy, is provided in annex XI.

4. Infrastructure repairs 13 166 700

16. Savings were realized under this heading because infrastructure work was undertaken only to the extent necessary for the operation of UNTAC. For instance, repair of some 300 bridges to enhance road movements was a cost-effective alternative to air support for the registration process and for supply operations.

17. Actual disbursements from the pledges received from donors who participated in the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia held in Tokyo in June 1992 had been slower than expected. As a

consequence, funds were not sufficient under the UNTAC rehabilitation programme to undertake considerable infrastructure repairs, much less to absorb a significant portion of the requirements of UNTAC.

5. Transport operations ..... (291 100)

18. Additional requirements of $4,081,400 for the purchase of vehicles ($2,779,700), rental of vehicles ($768,000) and petrol, oil and lubricants ($533,700) were partially offset by savings totalling $3,790,300 under workshop equipment ($30,800), spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($3,435,100) and vehicle insurance ($324,400).

19. The additional requirements of $2,779,700 for the purchase of vehicles were due solely to losses on currency exchange rates in the liquidation of obligations. The over-expenditure under rental of vehicles was due to the need to lease vehicular equipment, such as trucks, buses, forklifts etc. to cover unavailability and/or insufficient vehicular equipment of this type in the UNTAC vehicle establishment.

20. Provision had been made for the purchase of 750 minibuses for the period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 in addition to the requirement of 100 minibuses for the period ending on 31 October 1992. The circumstances leading to the acquisition and utilization of those vehicles are explained in annex XLI. Details relating to the proposed and current vehicle establishment as at 30 April 1993 are shown in annex XII.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopters ..... (11 469 700)

21. Over-expenditures amounting to $11,469,700 under this heading were incurred as a result of an increase in the number of helicopters operating in the mission area and an increase in the number of hours flown ($9,185,300) and the consequent increase in fuel consumption ($2,284,400).

22. Regarding the size of the fleet it was necessary to supplement UNTAC-chartered aircraft by four to six MI-26 helicopters for various periods, and six Bell-212 and six Bell-206 helicopters. The additional requirements and the increased number of flying hours were due to the need to support the registration process by moving personnel and supplies to effect the redeployment of the military battalions from cantonment sites to provincial capitals, districts and other locations, the greater reliance on air transport rather than road movements on account of the security situation and, finally, the inadequacy of runways

capable of handling medium and heavy weight fixed-wing aircraft.

23. Furthermore, under the original implementation plan, the military contingents were to be deployed to regroupment and cantonment sites. Because of the security situation and the refusal of one of the parties to participate in the cantonment and demobilization process, it was necessary to readjust the deployment of the military component so as to ensure the security of the electoral process. As a result, air operations increased. The resulting changes in fleet aircraft composition, a summary of hours flown and overflown, and utilization during the six-month period from 1 November 1992 to 30 April 1993 are shown in annexes XIII, XIV and XV.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft 906 200

24. Savings under hire/charter costs for fixed-wing aircraft amounting to $2,208,900 were partially offset by additional requirements of $1,302,700 for aviation fuel and lubricants.

25. The inability to repair outlying airfields to the standard necessary to accept medium and heavy-lift fixed-wing aircraft resulted in savings under this heading but with a corresponding increase in the need for heavy-lift helicopters as detailed in paragraphs 21 and 22 above.

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance 766 900

26. Savings under air crew subsistence allowance were a result of delays in forward positioning of aircraft in airfields outside Phnom Penh until air traffic services at such airfields were in place.

(d) Other air operations costs 9 659 200

27. Savings totalling $10,612,100 on air traffic control services and equipment ($10,456,400), fuel storage container ($150,000) and liability insurance ($5,700) were partially offset by additional requirements amounting to $952,900 under landing fees and ground handling.

28. Initial estimates for air traffic control and airfield services were to upgrade five airfields in Cambodia. Cost savings were realized by concentrating air assets at three airfields only. This reduced overall equipment requirements. In addition, used fire and rescue vehicles were purchased. These provided savings of $6,135,700. Furthermore, in lieu of expensive commercial services, air traffic controller and fire and rescue personnel were provided by a contributing Government on a contingent basis. These factors accounted for savings of some $4,320,615.

7. Naval operations 9 014 900

29. Savings under this heading resulted from limited repairs to vessels, partly because of unavailability of spare parts, and rental of boats rather than purchase.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communication 791 900

30. Savings totalling $2,677,900 for communications equipment ($1,885,000) and workshop and test equipment ($792,900) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $1,886,000 for spare parts and supplies ($555,300) and commercial communications ($1,330,700). Additional requirements under commercial communications were due to the heavy volume of communications between Headquarters and Phnom Penh during the registration and election campaign periods.

(b) Main trunking contract 150 800

31. Savings were due to lower than estimated labour-related and maintenance costs.

32. The expenditure incurred under this heading reflects the purchase and installation of a more capable commercial communications system, as proposed in an earlier report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIC and UNTAC (A/46/903). It should be recalled that in its report of 10 December 1992 (A/47/763, para. 35), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested the Secretary-General to re-examine that proposal with a view to finding out whether the commercially supplemented Military Communications System (Part A of the UNTAC communications network) could further be enhanced to achieve the needs of the mission in lieu of installing a massive commercial system (Part B of the UNTAC communications network).

33. Part A of the system provided mainly high-frequency voice radio communications and low-speed hard-copy teleprinter messages, and was equipped to cover only nine military sector headquarters. It provided telephonic communication between Phnom Penh and two military sector headquarters with links passing through one provincial capital, but provided no facsimile facilities. The use of terrestrial communications systems was severely restricted owing to the need to install repeaters along the communication routes. The significant land-mine threat and the problem of providing security to remote repeaters precluded their extensive use. A readily available but very low capacity telephone system utilizing the International Maritime Satellite network and commercial telephone equipment was also provided to all nine military sector headquarters.

34. Any attempt to enhance Part A, to achieve the objectives of the UNTAC operation, would have meant doubling the number of military communications personnel. The quantity of military communications equipment which would have had to be deployed to achieve country-wide communications would have been beyond the capability of the total inventory of the current contributing country. Combining the military communications capability of two or more countries was not a viable option because of the technical incompatibility of different national systems. The resultant interoperability and interface problems could not have been solved without large-scale duplication of assets, repair and maintenance facilities and personnel. In addition, it would not have been possible, using military equipment, to provide the capacity, data capability or level of service that has been provided to the mission by the Part B system. To achieve those objectives with the Part A system would have required the provision of considerable amounts of non-military communications equipment; again there would have been very significant equipment interface problems to overcome because of the difference in technical capability of military versus non-military equipment. A post facto comparison of Part A to Part B has shown that Part A would have been quite inadequate to support the electoral process in Cambodia. In effect, the Military Communications System (Part A) provided a "quick-fix" communications solution that quickly exhausted its ability to cope with the rapid expansion and deployment of the mission. Enhancing Part A would have meant patching up a system to cope with the requirements of an unusually large and logistically complex mission.

9. Other equipment 658 300

35. Savings totalling $3,183,600 under office equipment ($813,400), petrol tank plus metering equipment ($681,500), medical equipment ($51,800) and parts and repair of equipment ($1,636,900) were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $2,525,300 under office furniture ($154,500), observation equipment ($237,400), data-processing equipment ($147,800), generators ($802,400) and miscellaneous equipment ($1,183,200).

36. Additional generators (1 kVA) were required to support the electoral teams travelling on foot in remote areas. Additional requirements under observation equipment were due to the need to acquire high-cost infrared night vision devices as a result of attacks on UNTAC facilities and personnel which occurred mostly after dark. Over-expenditure of $1,183,200 under miscellaneous equipment was due to the acquisition of additional equipment such as wheel locks, Maglights, sirens, revolving lights etc. to strengthen the security and safety of all mission personnel.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services ..... (1 638 600)

37. Additional requirements totalling $2,558,300 under contractual services ($1,399,400), maintenance services ($647,400), miscellaneous other services ($497,100) and official hospitality ($14,400) were partly offset by savings of $919,700 under security services ($140,900), medical treatment and services ($277,200) and claims and adjustments ($501,600).

(b) Miscellaneous supplies ..... (7 853 200)

38. Additional requirements totalling $8,223,400 under stationery and office supplies ($123,100), medical supplies ($3,120,100), sanitation and cleaning materials ($321,700), subscriptions ($5,800), uniform items, flags and decals ($2,634,700), field defence stores ($594,200), quartermaster and general stores ($734,800) and miscellaneous supplies ($689,000) were partly offset by savings of $370,200 under ballistic protective blankets for vehicles ($348,800) and operational maps ($21,400).

39. Over-expenditure of $3,120,100 in medical supplies was due essentially to the decision not to reduce the military component after 31 October 1992. The retention of contingents throughout the reporting period and the resulting rotations created additional requirements for vaccines. Requirements for additional uniforms have increased because of troop rotation. Moreover, the acquisition of additional flak jackets was required.

11. Election-related supplies and services 1 243 000

40. Savings totalling $1,335,300 for various election materials ($978,400) and election-related contractual services ($356,900) were partially offset by the over-expenditure of $92,300 under standard kits for registration teams.

12. Public information programmes ..... (986 200)

41. Savings of $2,015,300 under contractual services were partly offset by additional requirements of $3,001,500 for materials and supplies ($538,000) and equipment ($2,463,500). The over-expenditure in equipment is due to the purchase of a turnkey radio broadcast station and a television studio at costs higher than originally envisaged.

42. Provision had been made for contractual services in support of information programmes consisting of staff for the new studio complex to increase production and to run Radio

UNTAC. It was originally estimated that the hiring of a staff of 30 persons would be at an all-inclusive cost of $100,000 per person for the duration of the mission. Instead, UNTAC opted to hire 12 international staff on special service agreements at a cost of $150,000 per person for three months, which resulted in savings under contractual services.

13. Training programmes 290 900

43. The requirements under this heading were lower than estimated.

14. Mine-clearing programmes 1 777 500

44. Savings of $2,412,000 under supplies, services and operating costs were partly offset by additional requirements amounting to $634,500 under mine-clearing equipment.

15. Assistance to factions 3 149 300

45. Savings were due to the fact that the cantonment process did not materialize to the extent envisaged under the Paris Accords.

16. Air and surface freight ..... (7 899 600)

46. Additional resources were required for military airlift ($8,573,400) and commercial freight and cartage ($252,100). These over-expenditures were partly offset by savings under transport of contingent-owned equipment ($925,900).

17. Support account for peace-keeping operations ..... -

47. The amount authorized has been transferred to the support account for peace-keeping operations.

18. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

48. There was no change under this item.

19. Staff assessment 3 309 100

49. Savings resulted from the delayed deployment of local staff in the mission area.

20. Income from staff assessment ..... (3 309 100)

50. This item is based on item 19 above.

ANNEX III

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Expenditure for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993, revised cost estimate for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and cost estimate for the period from 1 to 31 August 1993

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Expenditure 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993	Revised cost estimate 1 May to 31 July 1993	Cost estimate 1 to 31 August 1993	Total
1. Military personnel costs				
(a) Military observers				
Subsistence allowance	41,921.3	10,080.1	3,310.1	55,311.5
Travel costs	3,712.1	1,136.3	67.1	4,915.5
Clothing and equipment allowance	157.7	42.5	14.0	214.2
Subtotal	45,791.1	11,258.9	3,391.2	60,441.2
(b) Military contingent				
Standard troop cost reimbursement	180,097.2	51,401.8	13,379.6	244,878.6
Welfare	2,332.2	738.4	195.4	3,266.0
Rations	50,840.2	15,472.1	5,183.3	71,495.6
Daily allowance	6,061.3	1,783.6	477.2	8,322.1
Travel costs	24,672.1	4,756.5	4,360.5	33,789.1
Subtotal	264,003.0	74,152.4	23,596.0	361,751.4
(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents				
Death and disability compensation	7,500.0	9,500.0	0.0	17,000.0
Contingent-owned equipment	24,220.0	12,000.0	4,000.0	40,220.0
Subtotal	31,720.0	21,500.0	4,000.0	57,220.0
2. Civilian personnel costs				
(a) Civilian police				
Mission subsistence allowance	145,661.3	37,427.0	4,231.5	187,319.8
Travel	5,590.3	1,276.0	1,485.0	8,351.3
Clothing allowance	802.5	156.5	17.5	976.5
Subtotal	152,054.1	38,859.5	5,734.0	196,647.6
(b) International and local staff				
International staff salaries	36,988.6	12,324.1	3,971.2	53,283.9
Local staff salaries	11,253.2	18,590.0	670.8	30,514.0
Common staff costs	18,466.2	9,124.7	2,061.4	29,652.3
Mission subsistence allowance	41,365.9	12,823.5	3,828.5	58,017.9
Travel	12,311.1	2,902.2	52.5	15,265.8
Overtime	1,482.1	160.0	25.0	1,667.1
Subtotal	121,867.1	55,924.5	10,609.4	188,401.0

	Expenditure 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993	Revised cost estimate 1 May to 31 July 1993	Cost estimate 1 to 31 August 1993	Total
(c) United Nations Volunteers	12,073.7	4,124.2	543.2	16,741.1
3. Premises/accommodation				
(a) Rental of premises	15,826.4	3,117.4	839.1	19,782.9
(b) Maintenance and alteration of premises	5,907.5	3,999.4	473.2	10,380.1
(c) Utilities	3,417.1	1,297.1	363.1	5,077.3
(d) Prefabricated units	95,579.4	0.0	0.0	95,579.4
Subtotal	120,730.4	8,413.9	1,675.4	130,819.7
4. Infrastructure repairs	5,198.5	680.3	134.3	6,013.1
5. Transport operations				
(a) Purchase of vehicles	79,110.6	11.4	0.0	79,122.0
(b) Rental of vehicles	1,216.7	101.3	36.0	1,354.0
(c) Workshop equipment	479.8	0.0	0.0	479.8
(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	8,243.1	5,864.4	81.0	14,188.5
(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants	8,907.5	2,987.8	613.2	12,508.5
(f) Vehicle insurance	829.1	383.2	135.6	1,347.9
Subtotal	98,786.8	9,348.1	865.8	109,000.7
6. Air operations				
(a) Helicopters				
Hire/charter costs	52,069.1	18,522.6	5,495.0	76,086.7
Aviation fuel and lubricants	9,957.6	6,508.8	1,846.6	18,313.0
Subtotal	62,026.7	25,031.4	7,341.6	94,399.7
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft				
Hire/charter costs	8,889.2	1,444.6	459.9	10,793.7
Aviation fuel and lubricants	5,024.0	754.4	258.9	6,037.3
Subtotal	13,913.2	2,199.0	718.8	16,831.0
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	1,718.7	509.7	181.9	2,410.3
(d) Other air operations costs				
Air traffic control services	2,038.5	129.5	43.2	2,211.2
Landing fees and ground handling	2,334.9	442.5	147.8	2,925.2
Liability insurance	94.3	11.3	3.8	109.4
Fuel storage container	100.0	219.8	0.0	319.8
Subtotal	4,567.7	803.1	194.8	5,565.6
7. Naval operations				
(a) Preparation costs	546.6	0.0	0.0	546.6
(b) Fuel	2,179.1	750.6	221.1	3,150.8
(c) Maintenance costs	347.6	194.9	32.5	575.0
(d) Rental of landing-craft	915.9	131.4	21.0	1,068.3
Subtotal	3,989.2	1,076.9	274.6	5,340.7
8. Communications				
(a) Complementary communication				
Communications equipment	16,494.4	23.5	0.0	16,517.9
Spare parts and supplies	2,688.9	1,048.9	100.0	3,837.8

/...

	Expenditure 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993	Revised cost estimate 1 May to 31 July 1993	Cost estimate 1 to 31 August 1993	Total
Workshop and test equipment	688.2	0.0	0.0	688.2
Commercial communications	8,123.3	1,500.0	220.0	9,843.3
Subtotal	27,994.8	2,572.4	320.0	30,887.2
(b) Main trunking contract				
Equipment	15,447.0	0.0	0.0	15,447.0
Spare parts and supplies	1,739.0	0.0	0.0	1,739.0
Transport and freight costs	3,213.0	0.0	0.0	3,213.0
Contractual costs for operation of trunking system	10,387.2	0.0	0.0	10,387.2
Subtotal	30,786.2	0.0	0.0	30,786.2
9. Other equipment				
(a) Office furniture	4,583.5	0.0	0.0	4,583.5
(b) Office equipment	3,474.9	182.7	0.0	3,657.6
(c) Observation equipment	1,089.9	0.0	0.0	1,089.9
(d) Data-processing equipment	8,997.1	0.0	0.0	8,997.1
(e) Petrol tank plus metering equipment	312.9	0.0	0.0	312.9
(f) Medical equipment	208.2	2.9	0.0	211.1
(g) Generators	12,894.1	0.0	0.0	12,894.1
(h) Miscellaneous equipment	4,886.8	114.7	25.0	5,026.5
(i) Parts and repair of equipment	953.2	1,196.7	50.0	2,199.9
Subtotal	37,400.6	1,497.0	75.0	38,972.6
10. Supplies and services				
(a) Miscellaneous services				
Audit services	80.0	40.0	0.0	120.0
Contractual services	6,834.9	2,444.1	815.9	10,094.9
Security services	697.0	658.4	60.0	1,415.4
Medical treatment and services	253.5	199.6	51.5	504.6
Maintenance services	1,061.9	0.0	0.0	1,061.9
Claims and adjustments	98.4	181.4	65.0	344.8
Miscellaneous other services	787.5	199.0	50.0	1,036.5
Official hospitality	24.4	5.0	10.0	39.4
Subtotal	9,837.6	3,727.5	1,052.4	14,617.5
(b) Miscellaneous supplies				
Stationery and office supplies	2,841.6	363.3	100.0	3,304.9
Medical supplies	9,489.2	1,530.6	110.0	11,129.8
Sanitation and cleaning materials	578.8	153.2	40.0	772.0
Subscriptions	67.1	10.3	2.5	79.9
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	323.2	0.0	0.0	323.2
Uniform items, flags and decals	3,608.2	0.0	0.0	3,608.2

	Expenditure 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993	Revised cost estimate 1 May to 31 July 1993	Cost estimate 1 to 31 August 1993	Total
Field defence stores	1,153.2	7,278.0	0.0	8,431.2
Operational maps	391.2	0.0	0.0	391.2
Quartermaster and general stores	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	2,000.0
Miscellaneous supplies	1,430.0	914.5	100.0	2,444.5
Subtotal	21,882.5	10,249.9	352.5	32,484.9
11. Election-related supplies and services				
(a) Standard kits for registration teams	6,556.0	0.0	0.0	6,556.0
(b) Various election materials	5,819.0	861.1	0.0	6,680.1
(c) Election-related contractual services	4,176.1	39.2	0.0	4,215.3
Subtotal	16,551.1	900.3	0.0	17,451.4
12. Public information programmes				
(a) Equipment	4,489.5	0.0	0.0	4,489.5
(b) Materials and supplies	644.3	97.5	7.5	749.3
(c) Contractual services	548.7	243.0	30.0	821.7
Subtotal	5,682.5	340.5	37.5	6,060.5
13. Training programmes	699.1	648.0	31.0	1,378.1
14. Mine-clearing programmes				
(a) Mine-clearing equipment	3,821.4	299.3	0.0	4,120.7
(b) Supplies, services and operating costs	1,447.8	649.0	320.0	2,416.8
Subtotal	5,269.2	948.3	320.0	6,537.5
15. Assistance to factions				
(a) Rehabilitation assistance to the demobilized military forces	949.7	19.5	0.0	969.2
(b) Provision of food to the forces of the Cambodian parties, including transportation and distribution	2,760.0	0.0	0.0	2,760.0
Subtotal	3,709.7	19.5	0.0	3,729.2
16. Financial assistance to the joint interim administration	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.0
17. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	19,234.1	1,997.5	4,545.6	25,777.2
(b) Military airlift	14,097.4	10,620.3	0.0	24,717.7
(c) Commercial freight and cartage	1,357.3	556.0	0.0	1,913.3
Subtotal	34,688.8	13,173.8	4,545.6	52,408.2

	Expenditure 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993	Revised cost estimate 1 May to 31 July 1993	Cost estimate 1 to 31 August 1993	Total
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	9,738.0	4,753.6	901.8	15,393.4
19. Integrated Management Information System	300.0	100.0	0.0	400.0
20. Staff assessment	14,843.7	8,351.9	1,630.9	24,826.5
Total, lines 1 – 20	1,157,824.0	301,181.6	68,527.7	1,527,533.3
21. Income from staff assessment	(14,843.7)	(8,351.9)	(1,630.9)	(24,826.5)
Net total	1,142,980.3	292,829.7	66,896.8	1,502,706.8

ANNEX IV

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Expenditure for the period from 1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993, revised cost estimates for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and cost estimates for the period from 1 to 31 August 1993: supplementary information

A. Cost parameters

1. The estimates set out herein were calculated, where applicable, on the basis of the cost parameters indicated below.

1. Mission subsistence allowance

2. Budgetary provision is made for the payment of subsistence allowance to both military and international civilian staff. The subsistence rate used throughout these cost estimates is $130 per person per day.

2. Military observers, mine-clearing personnel and naval observers

3. Mission subsistence allowance to military observers, mine-clearing personnel and naval observers is provided for. Clothing and equipment allowance is based on the rate of $200 per person per annum, and travel to and from the mission area is provided for. No reimbursement is provided to Governments for national salaries and allowances.

3. Other military personnel

4. Reimbursement to Governments is based on the existing standard rates, set by the General Assembly in resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991 at $988 per person per month for basic pay, all ranks; an additional $291 per person per month for a limited number of specialists; and $70 per person per month for usage factor in respect of personal clothing, gear and equipment, including $5 per person per month for personal weaponry and ammunition.

4. Civilian personnel costs

5. Salaries and staff costs of international staff are net of staff assessment and are based on standard rates for New York for staff in the Professional category and above and the General Service category; and Field Operations standard rates for staff in the Field Service category.

6. Salaries for locally recruited staff are based on the scale currently in effect for Phnom Penh, although that scale is being considered for upward revision.

7. For reasons of administrative simplicity and equality of treatment, a uniform rate had been established for all areas in Cambodia, both for staff deployed in Phnom Penh and those assigned to duty stations outside Phnom Penh who would have been exposed to greater hardship and hazardous conditions.

8. Civilian police are paid a mission subsistence and clothing allowance at the rates and conditions specified in paragraph 3 above. No reimbursement is provided to Governments for national salaries and allowances.

B. Security enhancement

9. In view of the deterioration in the security situation in Cambodia, the need to have available additional means of transport to support the elections and, if need be, the hurried evacuation of personnel from locations in imminent danger of attack or actually under attack, military helicopters and crews were seen as a requirement.

10. After urgent consultations held by the Secretary-General with a number of Governments, the Governments of Australia, Malaysia and Singapore provided helicopters. The helicopter crews provided by those States were treated as a formed contingent; reimbursements for troop costs will therefore be made to those Governments based on average troop strength. Details of the deployment are as follows:

(a) Australia: six UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters arrived in UNTAC and were deployed to operate from Battambang on 21 May 1993. They were provided on the basis of $1,934 per hour for 100 flying hours per aircraft per month, less fuel and crew costs. The initial period of provision is four to six weeks;

(b) Malaysia: eight S-61 Nuri helicopters arrived in UNTAC and were deployed to operate from Kompong Chhang West on 15 May 1993. They were provided on the basis of $780 per hour for 75 flying hours per aircraft per month, less fuel and crew costs. Initial provision was for a one-month period, until 15 June 1993, with possible extension to 31 July 1993 and beyond;

(c) Singapore: four AS-332 Super Puma helicopters arrived in UNTAC and were deployed to operate from Stung Treng on 24 May 1993. They were provided on the basis of $5,133.75 per hour for 75 flying hours per aircraft per month, less fuel and crew costs. The aircraft were provided for one month.

11. Other equipment was provided as follows:

(a) Indonesia provided eight V-150 armoured personnel carriers, 1 recovery vehicle and 47 personnel;

(b) Namibia provided 15 mine-protected vehicles (Wolf), each with a three-man crew, technical/maintenance support, command control and communications group.

12. Emergency operational supplies were provided by the United States of America under the Letters of Assist arrangements as follows: flak jackets, litters, shell/wound dressings, smoke pots, gloves, bullet-proof jackets (body armour), helmets (United States pattern infantryman), illumination flares (parachute type), flare pots (illuminating and coloured smoke).

13. The United States of America also provided three heavy transport aircraft (C-5) sorties required to deploy the Australian Air Unit; five C-5 sorties required to deploy 15 Namibian mine-protected vehicles, including the contingent and airlift support to deploy five Indonesian armoured personnel carriers, including the military personnel.

14. All equipment, services and supplies have been provided by the Governments on a reimbursable basis. Provision is therefore made for costs associated with the security enhancement of UNTAC under the appropriate budget line item.

C. Requirements

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

15. The estimates provide for 479 military observers, 214 naval observers and 200 mine-clearing and training personnel for 77,539 person-days for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993; and for 476 military observers, 214 naval observers and 160 mine-clearing and training personnel for 25,462 person-days for the month of August 1993. The estimates are based on the phasing-out schedule of military observers shown in annex XVI.

	United States dollars
(i) Subsistence allowance	
1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	41 921 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	10 080 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	3 310 100

16. Provision is made for the payment of subsistence allowance to each of the personnel listed in paragraph 15 above for every day of service in the mission area. The calculations are based on the subsistence rates in paragraph 2 above. The calculations are as follows:

	Person-days	Rate $	Cost $
1 May to 31 July 1993	77 539	130	10 080 070
1 to 31 August 1993	25 462	130	3 310 060
Total	103 001		13 390 130

(ii) Travel costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	3 712 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 136 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	67 100

17. Provision is made for the travel of military observers as follows:

Period	Number of persons	Unit price (United States dollars)	Amount	Remarks
1 May-31 July 1993	495	2 200	1 089 000	Rotation
	43	1 100	47 300	Repatriation
Total			1 136 300	
1-31 August 1993	61	1 100	67 100	Repatriation

(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	157 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	42 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	14 000

18. Provision is made for the payment of clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per military observer mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

(b) Military contingent

(i) Standard troop cost reimbursement

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	180 097 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	51 401 800
1-31 August 1993 estimate	13 379 600

19. Provision in the amount of $51,401,800 is made for reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments for military personnel provided to UNTAC for some 46,640.7 troop months for the three-month period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and $13,379,600 for some 12,157.5 troop months for the month of August, at the standard rates specified in paragraph 4 above. The estimates are based on the phasing-out schedule of the military contingents shown in annex XVII.

(ii) Welfare

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 332 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	738 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	195 400

20. Provision is made to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month

period of service in the mission area ($703,900). The estimate also provides for other welfare activities ($229,900).

(iii) Rations

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	50 840 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	15 472 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	5 183 300

21. The estimate is calculated at the rate of $9 per person per day. Provision is also included for a 14-day reserve, food allowance for the headquarters staff and military police and combat ration packs. The calculations are as follows:

(a) 1 May 1993 to 31 July 1993

Troops: 1,393,411 person-days x $9 per day	12 540 700
14-day reserve: 212,040 person-days x $9 per day	1 908 400
Staff officers: 36,575 person-days x $24 per day	877 800
30,000 packs of combat rations at $4.84 per pack	145 200
Total	15 472 100

(b) 1 to 31 August 1993

Troops: 372,827 person-days x $9 per day	3 355 400
14-day reserve: 168,378 person-days x $9 per day	1 515 400
Staff officers: 11,005 person-days x $24 per day	264 100
10,000 packs of combat rations at $4.84 per pack	48 400
Total	5 183 300

(iv) Daily allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	6 061 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 783 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	477 200

22. A daily allowance of $1.28 per day is payable to 15,892 troops (infantry and logistics battalions) for the varying periods they will be in the mission area. The calculations are as follows:

	Person-days	Rate $	Cost $
1 May to 31 July 1993	1 393 411	1.28	1 783 600
1-31 August 1993	372 827	1.28	477 200

(v) Travel costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	24 672 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	4 756 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	4 360 500

23. Provision is made for the travel of military contingents as follows:

Period	Number of persons	Unit price (United States dollars)	Amount	Remarks
1 May-31 July 1993	3 600	1 300	4 680 000	Rotation
	85	900	76 500	Repatriation
Total			4 756 500	
1-31 August 1993	4 845	900	4 360 500	Repatriation

(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents

(i) Death and disability compensation

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	7 500 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	9 500 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

24. Provision is made for the reimbursement to Governments of payments made by them based on national legislation and/or regulations, for death, injury, disability or illness sustained by members of their contingents and attributable to service with UNTAC. The total number of casualties as at 30 June 1993 is as follows:

Type of personnel	Number of deaths	Number of injuries
Civilian staff	1	1
Civilian police	12	9
Local staff	20	13
Military contingent	35	31
Military observers	2	1
United Nations Volunteers	1	0
Total	71	55

(ii) Contingent-owned equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	24 220 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	12 000 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	4 000 000

25. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations. The original estimate has been retained for this

item. As at 30 April 1993, the estimated value of contingent-owned equipment currently in UNTAC was $338.03 million. This amount excludes additional equipment, such as the mine-protected vehicles (Wolf), helicopters, and other military vehicles and equipment, which was recently brought into the mission area because of the security situation in Cambodia prior to the elections.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police

(i) Mission subsistence allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	145 661 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	37 427 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	4 231 500

26. Provision is made for 3,500 civilian police officers for 287,900 person-days at $130 per day for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and for 32,550 person-days for the month of August.

27. The phasing-out schedule is shown in annex XVIII. It is expected that 1,100 civilian police will be repatriated during the month of July 1993 and another 1,350 in August 1993. The exact number of civilian police to be repatriated each month may eventually show slight differences, owing to possible adjustments to withdrawal plan.

(ii) Travel costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	5 590 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 276 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	1 485 000

28. Provision is made for the travel of civilian police as follows:

Period	Number of persons	Unit price (United States dollars)	Amount	Remarks
1 May-31 July 1993	1 100	1 100	1 210 000	Repatriation
	30	2 200	66 000	Rotation
Total			1 276 000	
1-31 August 1993	1 350	1 100	1 485 000	Repatriation

(iii) Clothing allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	802 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	156 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	17 500

29. Provision is made for the payment of clothing allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per civilian police officer, prorated for the respective periods.

(b) International and local staff

30. The estimates for international staff salaries are based on the phasing-out schedule for the period from 1 May to 31 August 1993 shown in annex XIX. The number of local staff required for the same period is detailed in annex XX. The calculations for civilian staff salaries and related costs are presented in annex XXI.

(i) International staff salaries

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	36 988 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	12 324 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	3 971 200

31. The estimate covers net salaries of up to 1,149 international staff (462 Professional and above, 177 Field Service, 25 General Service staff at the principal level and 485 General Service staff at other levels) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993. For the subsequent one-month period, from 1 to 31 August 1993, the estimate provides net salaries of up to 950 international staff (323 Professional and above, 177 Field Service, 24 General Service at the principal level and 426 General Service staff at other levels).

(ii) Local staff salaries

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	11 253 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	18 590 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	670 800

32. Provision is made for the salaries of 55,895 locally recruited staff for 61,966 person-months for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and 2,236 person-months for the period from 1 to 31 August 1993.

(iii) Common staff costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	18 466 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	9 124 700
1-31 August 1993 estimate	2 061 400

33. The provision covers common staff costs for international staff ($6,646,100) and local staff ($2,478,600) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993. For the subsequent month, provision is made for common staff costs for international staff ($1,972,000) and local staff ($89,400). Representation allowance to eligible staff at the D-2 level and above is included in the above estimate.

(iv) Mission subsistence allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	41 365 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	12 823 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	3 828 500

34. Mission subsistence allowance is payable to the international civilian staff assigned to UNTAC based on a total of 98,642 person-days for the three-month period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and 29,450 person-days for the month of August 1993 based on the subsistence rate indicated in paragraph 2 above.

(v) Travel

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	12 311 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	2 902 200
1-31 August 1993 estimate	52 500

35. Provision is made for the repatriation travel of international staff and other official travel ($1,162,200) and for the round trip travel of international polling station officers ($5,040,000) for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993. Of the total travel cost of $5,040,000, the amount of $3,500,000 has been obligated during the month of April 1993. Provision is also made for other official travel from United Nations Headquarters to the mission area ($27,500) for the month of August 1993. The calculations are as follows:

Period	Number of persons	Unit price (United States	Amount dollars)	Remarks
1 May-31 July 1993	277	3 600	997 200	Repatriation
	30	5 500	165 000	Other official travel
Total			1 162 200	
	835	2 400	2 044 000	Government-provided personnel
	46	2 400	110 400	Experts, finger-printing
	127	2 400	304 800	IPSO staff
	1 008	2 600	2 620 800	IPSO, mission subsistence allowance
Total			5 040 000	
1-31 August 1993	5	5 500	27 500	Other official travel

36. In addition, provision is made for the travel of international staff within the mission area for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 ($200,200) and from 1 to 31 August 1993 ($25,000).

(vi) Overtime

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 482 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	160 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	25 000

37. Provision is made for overtime required during the election period ($160,000) and for the month of August 1993 ($25,000).

(c) United Nations Volunteers

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	12 073 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	4 124 200
1-31 August 1993 estimate	543 200

38. Provision is made for the salaries and travel costs of 405 United Nations Volunteers for the month of May 1993, 372 for the month of June 1993 and 160 for July 1993. It is expected that most United Nations Volunteers working for the electoral process will leave after May 1993 and the rest will leave before the end of July. However, some contracts of United Nations Volunteer electoral supervisors have been extended until the end of June and some into the early part of July, to allow those persons to take the statutory leave entitlement which was not awarded earlier, owing to exigencies of the service.

39. Provision is made for 204 United Nations Volunteers to assist in the routine maintenance of prefabricated camps, vehicles, communications equipment and office equipment such as photocopier machines, air-conditioning units and facsimile machines.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	15 826 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	3 117 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	839 100

40. Provision is made for the lease of office accommodation throughout the country, warehousing facilities and housing for military component and air personnel deployed in the provinces. Taking into account the withdrawal plans, most leases will remain in effect until 31 July 1993, the number gradually diminishing from August.

(b) Maintenance and alteration of premises

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	5 907 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	3 999 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	473 200

41. Provision is made for maintenance work, repairs and alterations to premises, albeit to a lesser degree, until withdrawal is completed and premises actually surrendered ($3,093,200). Of the total amount estimated, $2,777,500 covers the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and $315,700 is required for the month of August 1993. The estimates include the repairs necessary to return the leased/loaned premises to their original state.

42. Provision is also made for the costs of dismantling prefabricated camps, packing, containerization, transport to storage points, site clean-up and site restoration ($1,379,400), of which $1,221,900 provides for costs for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993 and $157,500 is required for the month of August 1993.

(c) Utilities

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	3 417 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 297 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	363 100

43. Provision is made for water and electricity charges as well as fuel for generators at all locations throughout the mission area.

(d) Prefabricated units

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	95 579 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

44. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

4. Infrastructure repairs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	5 198 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	680 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	134 300

45. Provision is made for continued implementation of infrastructure projects in addition to repairs of roads and bridges, necessitated by wear and tear and weather-related conditions, in support of the overall withdrawal plan.

5. Transport operations

(a) Purchase of vehicles

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	79 110 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	11 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

46. Provision is made for losses on currency exchange rates in the liquidation of prior obligations.

(b) Rental of vehicles

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 216 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	101 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	36 000

47. Provision is made for the rental of buses and light vehicles for UNTAC offices in Bangkok and Singapore, for movement of personnel in Cambodia and at staging areas during the withdrawal period. Also included are rentals related to the elections from mid-May to mid-June 1993.

(c) Workshop equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	479 800
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimates	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

48. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	8 243 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	5 864 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	81 000

49. Provision is made in the amount of $702,400 for regular spare parts and maintenance repairs of the mixed fleet of UNTAC civilian-pattern vehicles. Provision is also made for spare parts required for contingent-owned vehicles ($5,243,000).

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	8 907 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	2 987 800
1-31 August 1993 estimate	613 200

50. Estimates are based on requirements for United Nations-owned vehicles as well as for rented and contingent-owned vehicles.

(f) Vehicle insurance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	829 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	383 200
1-31 August 1993 estimate	135 600

51. The cost of third-party vehicle insurance is estimated at an average of $150 per vehicle for the month of June 1993 and $200 per vehicle per annum thereafter. The premium has been prorated for the respective periods.

6. Air operations

52. The plan for support of the election process was based on the use of vehicles in the greatest number of areas possible. In view of the information received by UNTAC that one faction intended to resort to the mining of roads to deny access to voters and to electoral teams, it was decided that UNTAC should obtain as many air assets as possible to ensure the security of ballot boxes as well as the mobility of polling teams and observers.

53. Owing to the deteriorating security situation, additional small helicopters were needed to serve as mobile radio repeater stations, to provide quick reaction for the movement of communications repair teams and to provide greater observation capacity. Moreover, the repairs of outlying airfields did not proceed as planned, so that the requirement for heavy-lift helicopters increased. Annex XXII provides details on the number of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft required for the period from 1 May to 31 August 1993.

(a) Helicopters

(i) Hire/charter costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	52 069 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	18 522 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	5 495 000

54. Provision is made for the commercial hiring of some 50 helicopters of various types for the months of May to July 1993 ($18,522,600) and for the month of August 1993 ($5,495,000). A detailed worksheet showing the calculation is attached as annex XXIII.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	9 957 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	6 508 800
1-31 August 1993 estimate	1 846 600

55. With the deterioration of the security situation in April 1993, it was foreseen that additional air assets would be needed to support the election. It was necessary to have the capability of ensuring the evacuation of personnel from locations either in imminent danger of or actually under attack. Since commercial assets would not reach the mission area on time and there might be difficulty in getting civilian crews to fly into hostile areas, military helicopters and crews with night flying ability were seen as a solution. To ensure the smooth and safe conduct of the elections, UNTAC had obtained 18 helicopters from the Governments of Australia, Malaysia and Singapore (see para. 10 above).

56. Charges relating to the use of those helicopters are included in the provision for contingent-owned equipment. The costs of fuel and lubricants are included under this heading. The original and revised estimates, in thousands of United States dollars, are as follows:

May 1993			June 1993	July 1993	Total May-July	August 1993	Grand total
Budget estimate	805.6	Previous estimate	805.5	805.5	2 416.6		
						1 846.6	8 355.4
Actual expenses	2 520.2	Revised estimate	2 099.0	1 889.6	6 508.8		

57. The initial budget was for a fleet of 51 aircraft. In May, the fleet was increased by 28 aircraft to cater for the emergency deployment of electoral materials and equipment to meet deadlines. The deployment could not be carried out as planned by road and rail, land transportation being disrupted because of the security situation.

58. Fuel consumption does not correspond to the percentage increase in aircraft, mainly because of the addition to the fleet of a larger number of aircraft with higher fuel consumption and the overall increase in flying hours from 75 hours to 90 hours per aircraft. A detailed calculation worksheet for fuel costs for both commercially hired and government-provided helicopters is shown in annex XXIV.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) Hire/charter costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	8 889 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 444 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	459 900

59. The original plan was to repair outlying airfields to support heavy lift fixed-wing aircraft so as to reduce the demand on helicopters, which were considered more expensive to operate. To repair airfields to the standard capable of safely supporting such aircraft within a reasonable period of time would not have been cost-effective, however, and the provision under this heading has therefore been decreased. Corresponding reductions in the estimates for infrastructure repairs for airfields have also been made.

60. Fixed-wing aircraft will be used primarily for withdrawal of contingents and equipment, which will be concentrated at major airfields for onward movement to embarkation points over the July-August period and during the liquidation phase. Details of contract charges for fixed-wing aircraft are given in annex XXV.A.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	5 024 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	754 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	258 900

61. Original and revised estimates for fuel and lubricants, in thousands of United States dollars, are as follows:

May 1993			June 1993	July 1993	Total May-July	August 1993	Grand total
Budget estimate	405.5	Previous estimate	450.4	450.4	1 351.4		
						258.9	1 013.7
Actual expenses	244.02	Revised estimate	251.9	258.9	754.8		

62. The original estimate was based on the assumption that fixed-wing aircraft would be heavily utilized but owing to the sudden high volume of cargo, particularly during the month of May, the use of fixed-wing aircraft for that purpose was limited. Instead, ad hoc charters were utilized by freight forwarders to clear cargo, and there was greater use of surface cartage from Singapore and overland cartage from Thailand.

63. There was a slight increase in fuel consumption during the period from May to July, owing to the introduction of the Citation II to replace the Beech 200 T for medical and casualty evacuation and liaison flights. A detailed worksheet showing the calculation is attached as annex XXV.B.

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 718 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	509 700
1-31 August 1993 estimate	181 900

64. Provision is made for the payment of meals and accommodation allowance to air crew members at the rate of $30 per day when stationed in Cambodia. Provision is also made for the payment of daily subsistence allowance to air crew members when required to stay overnight at Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Singapore at the rates applicable to those duty stations. Original and revised estimates, in thousands of United States dollars, are as follows:

May 1993			June 1993	July 1993	Total May-July	August 1993	Grand total
Budget estimate	260.0	Previous estimate	260.0	260.0	780.0		
						181.9	691.6
Actual expenses	140.5	Revised estimate	187.3	181.9	509.7		

65. Provision is made to cover the increase in air crew subsistence allowance from May to June due to the addition of 52 personnel for eight Bell-212 helicopters. A detailed calculation worksheet is attached as annex XXVI.

(d) Other air operations costs

(i) Air traffic control services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 038 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	129 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	43 200

66. Provision is made for air traffic control services such as meteorological services, navigational charts and maps, flight plans, aircraft documentation processing fees and other administrative services provided by flight operations and planning offices at airports located outside Cambodia, particularly in Singapore and Thailand, where UNTAC aircraft fly routinely for deployment and/or re-supply missions. A summary of estimated expenditure in respect of air traffic control services is given in annex XXVII.

(ii) Landing fees and ground handling

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 334 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	442 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	147 800

67. Provision is made for landing fees and ground handling charges for aircraft flying to airports outside of Cambodia where commercial services are required. The budget estimates for this item are shown in annex XXVIII. Original and revised estimates, in thousands of United States dollars, are as follows:

May 1993			June 1993	July 1993	Total May-July	August 1993	Grand total
Budget estimate	187.5	Previous estimate	187.5	187.5	562.5		
						147.8	590.3
Actual expenses	147.2	Revised estimate	147.8	147.8	442.5		

68. Landing fees and ground handling charges are applicable to fixed-wing aircraft outside Cambodia. Regional flights follow a structured route and such fees or charges are based on the contracted monthly hours. Variations may occur where the aircraft are reassigned to other routes to facilitate rotation of contingents within the region.

(iii) Liability insurance

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	94 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	11 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	3 800

69. Provision is made for third-party liability insurance on military aircraft provided to UNTAC on the basis of $5,000 per year per aircraft.

(iv) Fuel storage container

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	100 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	219 800
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

70. Provision is made for the acquisition of portable aviation fuel storage containers and metering equipment needed at airports in Cambodia because of the increase in the number of both military and commercial helicopters.

7. Naval operations

(a) Preparation costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	546 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

71. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(b) Fuel

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 179 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	750 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	221 100

72. Provision is made for the cost of fuel and lubricants for naval craft. The estimates comprise anticipated use of naval vessels, including rented vessels, during the period.

(c) Maintenance costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	347 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	194 900
1-31 August 1993 estimate	32 500

73. Provision is made to cover expected costs of maintenance of naval craft. Increased use is anticipated in the coming rainy season, particularly as related to the withdrawal process. The estimates are based on numbers of vessels in use, taking into account gradual reductions.

(d) Rental of landing craft

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	915 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	131 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	21 000

74. Provision is made to cover the rental of more than 100 riverine and coastal vessels to assist in the movement of personnel (civilian, electoral and other staff) and materials during the withdrawal period.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communication

(i) Communications equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	16 494 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	23 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

75. Provision is made to cover the costs of small items purchased in May in preparation for the elections. No further expenditures are anticipated under this heading.

(ii) Spare parts and supplies

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 688 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 048 900
1-31 August 1993 estimate	100 000

76. Provision is made for the cost of spare parts for telecommunications equipment and for costs relating to the reconditioning of equipment for shipment to other missions or storage ($516,900), of which $416,900 relates to the period from May to July 1993 and $100,000 for the month of August 1993. Provision is also made for spare parts acquired from Governments for the repair of contingent-owned equipment ($632,000).

(iii) Workshop and test equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	688 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

77. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(iv) Commercial communications

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	8 123 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 500 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	220 000

78. Provision is made for INMARSAT user charges, mobile telephones, charges for international calls and facsimile transmission.

(b) Main trunking contract

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	30 786 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

79. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

9. Other equipment

(a) Office furniture

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	4 583 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

80. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(b) Office equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	3 474 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	182 700
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

81. Provision is made for the acquisition of office equipment required for the elections in May. No further provision is required for August.

(c) Observation equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 089 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

82. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(d) Data-processing equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	8 997 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

83. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(e) Petrol tank plus metering equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	312 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

84. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(f) Medical equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	208 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	2 900
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

85. Provision is made for the acquisition of medical equipment.

(g) Generators

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	12 894 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

86. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(h) Miscellaneous equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	4 886 800
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	114 700
1-31 August 1993 estimate	25 000

87. The cost estimate provides for fire-fighting equipment, water purification equipment, security and safety equipment and assorted tools and equipment required for packing during the withdrawal period.

(i) Parts and repair of equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	953 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 196 700
1-31 August 1993 estimate	50 000

88. Provision is made for the costs of parts for repair and maintenance of generators, refrigerators, air-conditioning, weaponry and other equipment other than communications equipment and vehicles ($514,100 for May to July 1993; $50,000 for August). Provision is also made for the costs of parts obtained from Governments for the maintenance of contingent-owned equipment ($682,600).

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Audit services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	80 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	40 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

89. A provision is made for external audit services for the period.

(ii) Contractual services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	6 834 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	2 444 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	815 900

90. Provision is made for laundry, barber and tailoring services for military contingents, grounds maintenance, sewage and garbage disposal ($1,695,000 for May to July 1993; $565,000 for August) and maintenance services for communications equipment ($749,100 for May to July 1993; $250,900 for August).

(iii) Security services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	697 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	658 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	60 000

91. Provision is made for security services to protect UNTAC headquarters, airports and polling stations. Provision is also made for the cost of the contract for security guard services at Phnom Penh and other offices elsewhere.

(iv) Medical treatment and services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	253 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	199 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	51 500

92. Provision is made for medical treatment outside the mission area in those cases that are beyond the capability of the medical units of the mission.

(v) Maintenance services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 061 900
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

93. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(vi) Claims and adjustments

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	98 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	181 400
1-31 August 1993 estimate	65 000

94. A provision is made for the settlement of claims lodged by third parties for damages caused by personnel of the mission excluding third-party claims arising from vehicle or aircraft accidents. A provision is also made for compensation payment to Cambodian mine-clearing personnel who may suffer death or disability while performing their duties.

(vii) Miscellaneous other services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	787 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	199 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	50 000

95. A provision is made to cover other miscellaneous services not included elsewhere.

(viii) Official hospitality

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	24 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	5 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	10 000

96. A provision is made to cover the costs of official hospitality during the period.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 841 600
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	363 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	100 000

97. Provision is made for office supplies, including data-processing supplies and reproduction materials and for printing of forms, pamphlets, instructions etc., for the international and local staff of the mission.

(ii) Medical supplies

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	9 489 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 530 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	110 000

98. Provision is made for medical and dental supplies required for the military medical units and supplies for the dispensaries in the 17 provincial capitals and the cost of vaccines for inoculations and follow-up vaccinations.

(iii) Sanitation and cleaning materials

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	578 800
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	153 200
1-31 August 1993 estimate	40 000

99. Provision is made for sanitation and cleaning materials.

(iv) Subscriptions

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	67 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	10 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	2 500

100. Provision is made for subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals, airline guides, professional publications and library books.

(v) Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	323 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

101. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(vi) Uniform items, flags and decals

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	3 608 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

102. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(vii) Field defence stores

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 153 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	7 278 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

103. Provision is made for security installations for protection of office and staff, body armour, bar wires etc. to be used during the election period.

(viii) Operational maps

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	391 200
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

104. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(ix) Quartermaster and general stores

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 000 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

105. The requirements under this heading are included in the estimates for miscellaneous supplies below.

(x) Miscellaneous supplies

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 430 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	914 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	100 000

106. Provision is made for the cost of packing supplies in connection with the withdrawal process ($500,000), water purification chemical, insecticides and insect repellents ($200,000) and miscellaneous supplies not listed elsewhere ($314,500).

11. Election-related supplies and services

(a) Standard kits for registration teams

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	6 556 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

(b) Various election materials

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	5 819 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	861 100
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

107. Provision is made for the cost of water distributed to polling stations throughout the country during the election period ($710,100) and for T-shirts for polling officers ($151,000).

(c) Election-related contractual services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	4 176 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	39 200
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

108. Provision is made for the cost of contractual services related to the training of international polling station officers in Thailand.

12. Public information programmes

(a) Equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	4 489 500
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

109. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

(b) Materials and supplies

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	644 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	97 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	7 500

110. Provision is made for the cost of various supplies and technical materials such as photographic supplies, audio cassettes, video cassettes etc.

(c) Contractual services

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	548 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	243 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	30 000

111. Provision is made for the cost of hiring technical staff for television and radio studios ($228,000) and external printing services ($45,000).

13. Training programmes

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	699 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	648 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	31 000

112. Provision is made for language and interpretation training fees ($530,000), for remuneration of consultants, including travel, conducting training under the human rights programmes and for training materials ($149,000).

14. Mine-clearing programmes

(a) Mine-clearing equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	3 821 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	299 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

113. Provision is made for the acquisition of mine-marking equipment, essentially Magellan GPS receivers, purchased in May. No further equipment purchases are expected to be made under the programme.

(b) Supplies, services and operating costs

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 447 800
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	649 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	320 000

114. Provision is made for the cost of supplies and services required by Cambodian de-mining personnel and other programme-related operating costs.

15. Assistance to factions

(a) Rehabilitation assistance to the demobilized military forces

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	949 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	19 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

115. Provision is made for the cost of a vocational retraining project approved for implementation by a non-governmental organization in June 1993.

(b) Provision of food to the forces of the Cambodian parties, including transportation and distribution

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	2 760 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	-
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

116. There are no additional requirements under this heading.

16. Financial assistance to the joint interim administration

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	-
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	17 000 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

117. This estimate is for providing financial support to the joint interim administration of Cambodia as detailed in section IV, paragraphs 60 to 65, of the present report.

17. Air and surface freight

(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	19 234 100
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	1 997 500
1-31 August 1993 estimate	4 545 600

118. Provision is made for the costs of transport of contingent-owned equipment, equipment, medical equipment and medicine.

(b) Military airlift

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	14 097 400
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	10 620 300
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

119. Provision is made for the airlift of military equipment and supplies.

(c) Commercial freight and cartage

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	1 357 300
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	556 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

120. This provision is made to cover the cost of air and sea freight, plus clearing and handling charges, not included elsewhere in this presentation.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	9 738 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	4 753 600
1-31 August 1993 estimate	901 800

121. Provisions are made in accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, based on 8.5 per cent of the total net cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of civilian personnel.

19. Integrated Management Information System

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	300 000
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	100 000
1-31 August 1993 estimate	-

122. Provision is made for a proportional share in the financing of the Integrated Management Information System.

20. Staff assessment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	14 843 700
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	8 351 900
1-31 August 1993 estimate	1 630 900

123. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with Staff Regulations.

21. Income from staff assessment

1 November 1991 to 30 April 1993 expenditure	(14 843 700)
1 May to 31 July 1993 revised estimate	(8 351 900)
1-31 August 1993 estimate	(1 630 900)

124. The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure line item 20 has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNTAC budget.

ANNEX V

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Proposed civilian staffing table

Location	Authorized number of posts as at 30 April 1993															Additions/reductions from 1 to 30 May 1993									
	Professional and above										GS and FS					Professional				General Service					
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	UNV	Prin. level	Other level	FS	Total	Local staff	Sub-total	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Other level	Local staff	UNV	Sub-total	Total (a)
Substantive																									
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																									
Front office	1	1	1	1	4	3	2		13		2	11		13	9	35									35
Political adviser			1			1			2			1		1	1	4									4
Legal adviser			1	1	2	1	1		6		1	4		5	1	12									12
Economic adviser			1			21			22			2		2	1	25		(16)						(16)	9
Information			1	1	3	34	7	4	50			13		13	39	102		(19)		(1)		81		61	163
Office of the Force Commander																									
Commander		1							1			1		1	156	158						524		524	682
Military headquarters staff												9		9		9									9
Human rights			1	1	2	16	2		22			6		6	6	34						54		54	88
Civil administration			1			7	1		9			4		4	1	14									14
Foreign affairs				1		7	3		11			1		1	8	20									20
Public security				1		5	16	24	46			4		4	19	69									69
Information				1	1	2	7		11			3		3	26	40									40
Defence				1		3			4			1		1	4	9									9
Finance				1	5	12	1		19			5		5	25	49									49
Sectoral administration				1		8			9			2		2	3	14									14
Complaints procedures				1		1	1		3			1		1	1	5									5
Provincial offices			1	21		42	21		85			42		42	168	295			(13)					(13)	282
Districts															144	144						(103)		(103)	41
Rehabilitation			1	1		2			4	2		4		4	6	16						(4)	(2) (b)	(6)	10
Electoral component			1	4	7	33	20		65		1	32		33	53	151						2,765		2,765	2,916
Provincial offices					21	21	42		84			21		21	332	437	(3)	(20)	(3)		(3)			(29)	408
District offices									0	465					464	929							(60) (b)	(60)	869
Police component			1				1		2			1		1		3									3
Police headquarters staff												9		9	9	18									18
Provinces															250	250									250
District level															1,004	1,004						(573)		(573)	431
Total, substantive	1	2	11	37	45	219	125	28	468	467	4	177		181	2,730	3,846	(3)	(55)	(16)	(1)	(3)	2,744	(62)	2,804	6,450

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Location	Authorized number of posts as at 30 April 1993															Additions/reductions from 1 to 30 May 1993										Total (a)
	Professional and above										GS and FS						Professional				General Service						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	UNV	Prin. level	Other level	FS	Total	Local staff	Sub-total	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Other level	Local staff	UNV	Sub-total		
Office of the Director of Administration			1		1		1		3		1	3		4		7						637		637		644
Administrative services																										
Office of the service chief				1					1			1		1		2										2
Finance					1		1		2			1		1		3										3
Allowances and pay						1	3		4		3	35		38		42										42
Accounts						1			1		1	4		5		6										6
Budget						1			1		1	1		2		3										3
Cashiers								1	1		1	4		5		6										6
Personnel					1				1			1		1		2										2
International staff						1	1		2		1	47		48		50										50
Local staff						1	2		3		2	10		12		15										15
Electronic data - processing section					1	1	1		3		1	3		4		7										7
Procurement					1	1	1		3			1		1		4										4
Contracts						1	2	1	4			3		3		7										7
Purchase						1	2		3			12		12	12	27										27
Processing								1	1		2	9		11		12										12
General services					1				1	198		1		1		198							8	8		206
Property/claims						1	1	1	3			1		1		4										4
Survey board											1	3		4		4										4
Inventory/receiving and inspection											1	10		11		11										11
Accommodation											1	4		5		5										5
Services unit						1			1			1		1		2										2
Mail											1	4		5		5										5
Reproduction											1	1		2		2										2
Records											1	3		4		4										4
Service institute							1		1		1	2		3		4										4
Translation/interpretation					1	1	7		9			3		3	12	24										24
Training unit					1	1	2	2	6		1	3		4	12	22										22
Integrated Support Service																										
Office of the service chief				1	1				2			1	1	2		4										4
Bangkok support office					1	1			2			8	5	11	14	27										27
Singapore support office						1			1			3	2	5	9	15										15
Provincial offices												60	74	134	80	214										214
Supply							1		1				5	5	10	16										16
Traffic/travel/movement control							1	2	3			4	4	8	9	20										20
Security and safety						1			1			31	4	35		36										36
Building management					1	1	2		4			12	7	19	60	83										83
Camp management													5	5	10	15										15
Communications												8	38	46	25	71										71
Transport chief																										
Transport officer												1	2	3	1	4										4
Fleet operations												8	4	12	60	72										72
Maintenance												3	24	27	68	95										95
Safety/training												2	2	4	1	5										5

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Location	Authorized number of posts as at 30 April 1993															Additions/reductions from 1 to 30 May 1993								Total (a)
	Professional and above										GS and FS					Professional				General Service				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	UNV	Prof. level	Other level	FS	Total	Local staff	Sub-total	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Other level	Local staff	UNV	Sub-total	
Air support, control and coordination						1			1			1		1		2									2
Total, administration			1	2	11	18	29	8	69	196	21	311	177	509	383	1,157	0	0	0	0	0	637	8	645	1,802
Additional support staff during the election period															60,800	60,800						(12,800)		(12,800)	48,000
Interpreters															1,000	1,000						400		400	1,400
Total, election support staff															61,800	61,800						(12,400)		(12,400)	49,400
GRAND TOTAL	1	2	12	39	56	237	154	36	537	663	25	488	177	690	64,913	66,803	(3)	(55)	(16)	(1)	(3)	(9,019)	(54)	(9,151)	57,652

(a) The proposed number of international staff for the period from 30 May to 31 August 1993 is set out in annex XIX, the proposed number of local staff for the same period is set out in annex XX.
(b) The proposed number of United Nations Volunteers for the period beyond 31 May 1993 is as follows: June, 576; July, 364; August, 204.

ANNEX VI

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Cost estimates for the first stage of the liquidation phase,
1 September to 31 December 1993

Summary statement

		Thousands of United States dollars
1.	Military personnel costs	
(a)	Military observers	
	Subsistence allowance	5,628.1
	Travel costs	875.4
	Clothing and equipment allowance	23.7
	Subtotal	6,527.2
(b)	Military contingent	
	Standard troop cost reimbursement	23,436.9
	Welfare	390.4
	Rations	6,405.8
	Daily allowance	829.5
	Travel costs	9,256.6
	Subtotal	40,319.2
(c)	Other costs pertaining to contingents	
	Death and disability compensation	0.0
	Contingent-owned equipment	24,000.0
	Subtotal	24,000.0

2.	Civilian personnel costs		
	(a)	Civilian police	
		Mission subsistence allowance	2,047.5
		Travel	1,155.0
		Clothing allowance	8.6
		Subtotal	3,211.1
	(b)	International and local staff	
		International staff salaries	8,624.1
		Local staff salaries	966.6
		Common staff costs	4,674.5
		Mission subsistence allowance	9,343.4
		Travel	1,952.8
		Overtime	50.0
		Subtotal	25,611.4
	(c)	United Nations Volunteers	1,379.2
3.	Premises/accommodation		
	(a)	Rental of premises	1,466.8
	(b)	Maintenance and alteration of premises	1,431.1
	(c)	Utilities	1,113.8
		Subtotal	4,011.7
4.	Infrastructure repairs		200.0
5.	Transport operations		
	(a)	Rental of vehicles	126.0
	(b)	Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	153.5
	(c)	Petrol, oil and lubricants	1,135.8
	(d)	Vehicle insurance	271.2
		Subtotal	1,686.5

6.	Air operations	
	(a) Helicopters	
	Hire/charter costs	9,926.7
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	4,135.7
	Subtotal	14,062.4
	(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	
	Hire/charter costs	1,413.2
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	776.8
	Subtotal	2,190.0
	(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	279.2
	(d) Other air operations costs	
	Air traffic control services	129.5
	Landing fees and ground handling	443.5
	Liability insurance	11.3
	Subtotal	584.3
7.	Naval operations	130.0
8.	Communications	
	(a) Complementary communication	
	Spare parts and supplies	250.0
	Commercial communications	230.0
	Subtotal	480.0
	(b) Main trunking contract	350.0
9.	Other equipment	
	Miscellaneous equipment	75.0
	Parts and repair of equipment	59.0
	Subtotal	134.0

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10.	Supplies and services	
	(a) Miscellaneous services	
	Contractual services	1,648.0
	Security services	300.0
	Medical treatment and services	151.5
	Claims and adjustments	260.0
	Miscellaneous other services	100.0
	Official hospitality	20.0
	Subtotal	2,479.5
	(b) Miscellaneous supplies	
	Stationery and office supplies	170.0
	Medical supplies	200.0
	Miscellaneous supplies	200.0
	Subtotal	570.0
11.	Air and surface freight	16,711.9
12.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	2,177.0
13.	Staff assessment	3,421.1
	Total, lines 1 - 13	150,515.7
14.	Income from staff assessment	(3,421.1)
	Net total	147,094.6

ANNEX VII

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Cost estimates for the first stage of the liquidation phase, 1 September 1993 to 31 December 1993

Supplementary information

A. Introduction

1. The requirements detailed below relate to the operational needs of UNTAC during the phasing-out period, from 1 September 1993 to 31 December 1993 only. The estimates are based on the proposed military and civilian withdrawal schedule available at the time they were prepared. The final liquidation plan and the exact number of personnel to be repatriated each month may eventually show slight differences, owing to the individual repatriation schedule. The actual result of the operation will be reported to the General Assembly during its forty-eighth session.

B. Requirements

	United States dollars
1. Military personnel costs	
(a) Military observers	
(i) Subsistence allowance	5 628 100
2. Provision is made for 789 military observers for 43,293 person-days at $130 per day for the period. Calculation is based on the phasing-out schedule shown in annex XXIX.	
(ii) Travel costs	875 400
3. Provision is made for the cost of repatriation travel of 789 observers at $1,100 per trip ($867,900) and in-country travel ($7,500).	
(iii) Clothing and equipment allowance	23 700
4. Provision is made for clothing and equipment allowance for the period.	
(b) Military contingent	
(i) Standard troop cost reimbursement	23 436 900

5. Provision is made for the cost of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments for military personnel provided to UNTAC for some 648,036 person-days for the period ending on 31 December 1993 based on the deployment schedule shown in annex XXX, at the standard rates specified in annex IV, paragraph 4.

(ii) Welfare 390 400

6. Provision is made to pay troops for recreational leave at a rate of $10.50 per day for up to seven days of recreational leave taken during a six-month period of service in the mission area.

(iii) Rations 6 405 800

7. The estimate is calculated at the rate of $9 per person per day ($5,894,300). Provision is also made for food allowance for the headquarters staff and military police ($414,700) and combat ration packs ($96,800).

(iv) Daily allowance 829 500

8. A daily allowance of $1.28 per day is payable to 10,174 troops (infantry and logistics battalions) for the varying periods they will spend in the mission area.

(v) Travel costs 9 256 600

9. Provision is made for the repatriation travel of some 10,174 troops ($9,156,000) and travel in the mission area ($100,000).

(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents 24 000 000

10. This estimate provides for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police

(i) Mission subsistence allowance 2 047 500

11. Provision is made for 1,050 civilian police officers for 15,750 person-days at $130 per day for the period from 1 to 15 September 1993. It is expected that all civilian police will be withdrawn on or about 15 September 1993.

(ii) Travel 1 155 000

12. Provision is made for the cost of repatriation travel for some 1,050 civilian police at an average cost of $1,100 per person.

(iii) Clothing allowance 8 600

13. Provision is made for civilian police clothing allowance prorated for this period.

(b) International and local staff

14. The estimates for international and local staff salaries are based on the phasing-out schedule for the first stage of the liquidation phase, from 1 September to 31 December 1993, as shown in annexes XXXII and XXXIII, respectively.

(i) International staff salaries 8 624 100

15. The estimate covers the net salary of up to 950 international staff (323 Professional and above, 177 Field Service, 24 senior General Service at the principal level and 426 General Service other level) on the basis of the standard rates referred to in annex IV, paragraph 5, and as detailed in annex XXXI. It is expected that staff members will be gradually repatriated. The total number of international staff will be reduced to 452 by 31 December 1993, essentially leaving only the administrative staff required for the disposition of the assets of UNTAC.

(ii) Local staff salaries 966 600

16. Provision is made for the salaries of 3,222 locally recruited staff on the basis of the local salary scale referred to in annex IV, paragraph 6, and as detailed in annex XXXI.

(iii) Common staff costs 4 674 500

17. The estimate covers common staff costs for international staff ($4,545,600) and local staff ($128,900) based on standard rates referred to in annex IV, paragraph 5, and as detailed in annex XXXI.

(iv) Mission subsistence allowance 9 343 400

18. Provision is made for the payment of monthly subsistence allowance to international civilian staff based on a total of 71,872 person-days at the rate indicated in annex IV, paragraph 2.

(v) Travel 1 952 800

19. Provision is for the cost of repatriation travel of 498 international staff at $3,600 per trip ($1,792,800). Provision is also made for travel between United Nations Headquarters and Cambodia ($110,000) and for travel within the mission area ($50,000).

(vi) Overtime 50 000

20. Provision is made for overtime required during the initial stage of the liquidation phase.

(c) United Nations Volunteers 1 379 200

21. Provision is made for 138 United Nations Volunteers to perform further routine maintenance for the communications system, prefabricated camps and vehicles.

3. Premises/accommodation

(a) Rental of premises 1 466 800

22. Provision is made for the rental of administrative offices and warehouses in the provincial areas and Phnom Penh. Taking into account the withdrawal plan, it is anticipated that all provincial offices will gradually be closed.

(b) Maintenance and alteration of premises 1 431 100

23. Maintenance work and repairs to premises will continue to be required, albeit to a lesser degree, until the withdrawal of the components is completed and the premises actually surrendered. The estimate includes the repairs necessary to return the leased or loaned premises to their original state.

(c) Utilities 1 113 800

24. Provision is made for water and electricity charges as well as fuel for generators at all locations.

4. Infrastructure repairs 200 000

25. Provision is made for the continued maintenance and repairs of roads, bridges and airfields in order to facilitate the movement of personnel and equipment during the liquidation phase.

5. Transport operations

(a) Rental of vehicles 126 000

26. Provision is made for rental of buses and trucks for movement of personnel and equipment required during the liquidation phase.

(b) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 153 500

27. Provision is made for the continued need to repair and maintain vehicles.

(c) Petrol, oil and lubricants 1 135 800

28. Provision is made for fuel and lubricants in support of all vehicles, taking into account reductions during the initial stage of the liquidation phase.

(d) Vehicle insurance 271 200

29. Provision is made to cover the cost of third-party vehicle insurance at an average cost of $200 per vehicle per annum.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopters

(i) Hire/charter costs 9 926 700

30. Provision is made for rental of helicopters required during the liquidation phase, as detailed in annex XXXIV.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants 4 135 700

31. The requirements for fuel and lubricants for both commercially hired and government-provided helicopters are detailed in annex XXXV.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) Hire/charter costs 1 413 200

32. Provision is made for the hiring of one Citation and one L-100 type fixed-wing aircraft during the months of September to November for medical evacuation as required and to assist in the movement of contingents. The calculation is shown in annex XXXVI.

(ii) Aviation fuel and lubricants 776 800

33. Provision is made for aviation fuel and lubricants as detailed in annex XXXVII.

(c) Air crew subsistence allowance 279 200

34. Provision is made for the payment of meals and accommodation allowance to some 151 air crew members, at the rate of $130 per day when stationed in Cambodia, with the exception of the Skylink crew. Provision is also made for the payment of daily subsistence allowance to air crew members when required to stay overnight at Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Singapore at the rates applicable to those duty stations. The calculations shown in annex XXXVIII take into account reductions in the number of air crew members as required.

(d) Other air operations costs

(i) Air traffic control services 129 500

35. Provision is made for air traffic control services as shown in annex XXXIX.

(ii) Landing fees and ground handling 443 500

36. Provision is made for landing fees and ground handling charges for aircraft flying to airports outside of Cambodia where commercial services are required. The budget estimates for this item are shown in annex XL.

(iii) Liability insurance 11 300

37. Provision is made for third-party liability insurance on military aircraft provided to UNTAC on the basis of $5,000 per year per aircraft.

7. Naval operations 130 000

38. Provision is made for the maintenance of naval vessels and for the cost of fuel.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communication 480 000

39. Provision is made for the cost of spare parts for telecommunications equipment, and for costs relating to the reconditioning of equipment for shipment to other missions or storage ($250,000); and for INMARSAT user charges, mobile telephones, charges for international calls and facsimile transmissions ($230,000).

(b) Main trunking contract 350 000

40. Provision is made to cover the costs of technical consulting resources to assist in managing the automated switching system network. The maintenance for the system was provided as part of the original trunking contract which will expire in August.

9. Other equipment 134 000

41. The cost estimate provides for assorted tools and equipment required for packing during the liquidation phase ($75,000); and for the costs of parts for the repair and maintenance of generators, refrigerators, air-conditioning, weaponry and other equipment ($59,000).

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services

(i) Contractual services 1 648 000

42. Provision is made for laundry, barber and tailoring services for military contingents, grounds maintenance, sewage and garbage disposal ($1,043,200) and maintenance services for communications equipment ($604,800).

(ii) Security services 300 000

43. Provision is made for security services required for the protection of UNTAC storage warehouses and offices.

(iii) Medical treatment and services 151 500

44. Provision is made for medical treatment outside the mission area in those cases that are beyond the capability of the medical units of the mission.

(iv) Claims and adjustments 260 000

45. A provision is made for settlement of claims lodged by third parties for damages caused by personnel of the mission excluding third-party claims arising from vehicle or aircraft accidents.

(v) Miscellaneous other services 100 000

46. Provision is made to cover other miscellaneous services not included elsewhere.

(vi) Official hospitality 20 000

47. Provision is made to cover the costs of official hospitality during the period.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies

(i) Stationery and office supplies 170 000

48. Provision is made for office supplies, including data-processing supplies and reproduction materials.

(ii) Medical supplies 200 000

49. Provision is made for medical and dental supplies as well as for the cost of vaccines for inoculations and follow-up vaccinations.

(iii) Miscellaneous supplies 200 000

50. Provision is made for sanitation and cleaning materials ($100,000); packing supplies, insecticides and insect repellents and other miscellaneous supplies not provided elsewhere ($100,000).

11. Air and surface freight 6 711 900

51. Provision is made to cover the costs of transporting contingent-owned vehicles, equipment and supplies from the mission area to embarkation points ($2,711,900) and for shipping costs back to home countries ($14 million).

12. Support account for peace-keeping operations 2 177 000

52. Provisions are made in accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, based on 8.5 per cent of the total net cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of civilian personnel.

13. Staff assessment 3 421 100

53. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations.

14. Income from staff assessment ..... (3 421 100)

54. The staff assessment requirement provided for under expenditure line item 13 has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 (X) A of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNTAC budget.

ANNEX VIII

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Proposals for the disposition of assets

Introduction

1. Under its current mandate, UNTAC will have to start phasing out at the end of August 1993. The range of United Nations assets to be disposed of, valued at several hundred million United States dollars, is unprecedented for a United Nations peace-keeping operation. In view of the time required for planning, the Secretary-General believes that it is appropriate to outline the principles he proposes to follow in the disposition of United Nations-owned equipment, supplies and other goods of UNTAC and to seek guidance from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the appropriate method of disposing of some of the assets of UNTAC. In making his recommendation to the Committee, the Secretary-General has considered the factors set out below.

Needs of other missions

2. In one instance in the past, a considerable amount of assets were handed over to the new Government after the end of the mission. At that time, however, there were only a few United Nations peace-keeping or other missions and no new ones were on the horizon. At present, there is likelihood for United Nations involvement, requiring those assets, in many countries around the world, in addition to the continuing needs of other ongoing missions, such as UNPROFOR, ONUMOZ and UNOSOM. There is also a continuing need to replace various items of equipment in long-established missions. Moreover, the delays that UNTAC has experienced in procuring, receiving and installing equipment have often hampered the smooth operation of the mission.

Rehabilitation needs of Cambodia

3. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has the primary responsibility for the rehabilitation and development of Cambodia, recommended to the Secretary-General that the disposal of UNTAC assets, to an appropriate extent, should address and take into account the current and longer-term development needs of Cambodia. Since UNDP has access to appropriate technical and managerial expertise, either through its ongoing projects within the country or through other sources available at its disposal, UNDP would participate in the determination of an appropriate course of action to be pursued for the disposal of UNTAC assets. To that effect, close coordination has been established between UNTAC and UNDP. The latter is now represented in the Asset Disposal Committee established by UNTAC to oversee the disposition of its assets.

Other factors for consideration

4. Other important considerations that should be taken into account in determining which option to follow in disposing of the assets are:

(a) Current and/or acquirable absorption capacity of the new Government of Cambodia, in terms of operation and maintenance, and financial sustainability;

(b) Implementation capacity of United Nations organizations and international and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Cost-benefit of leaving equipment behind as opposed to its withdrawal, taking into account the options of selling or donating.

Recommendations of the Secretary-General

5. Taking the above factors into consideration, the Secretary-General proposes that UNTAC property be disposed of during the liquidation phase in the following manner:

(a) Equipment which conforms to established standards or is considered compatible with existing equipment would be re-deployed to other United Nations operations elsewhere in the world or placed in reserve for use by future missions;

(b) Certain United Nations agencies and international and non-governmental organizations are operating in Cambodia or are in the process of establishing a presence there. It is anticipated that that presence will gradually increase in order to facilitate the provision of material and technical support to the Cambodian people. Equipment that may be required for the start-up or expansion of those organizations' operations, and that cannot be kept in reserve in terms of subparagraph (a) above, would be transferred to a relevant agency against appropriate credit to the UNTAC Special Account;

(c) Commercial disposal under standard United Nations procedures within the country;

(d) Any surplus UNTAC assets remaining after disposition of the items referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (c) above and/or any assets already installed in Cambodia, the dismantling of which would in fact set back the rehabilitation progress of the country, would be contributed to the duly recognized Government of Cambodia. This refers, in particular, to airfield installation and equipment, bridges and mine-clearing equipment.

Classification of assets

6. UNDP has recently recruited a logistician whose task will be to provide a realistic assessment of the development needs of Cambodia. Pending the outcome of that study, UNTAC has already started the process of collecting, analysing and evaluating inputs from the various units within UNTAC responsible for the operation and maintenance of specific kinds of equipment.

7. A preliminary review of all properties held by UNTAC has now been completed; the inventory value is approximately $208.4 million, excluding transportation and installation costs. A summary table of the assets potentially available by 1 August 1993 is shown in appendix I. The categories of assets listed in the summary table have been provisionally classified into three groups. A brief explanation for each category follows the table.

8. Group I includes assets identified as meeting the requirements of other United Nations missions. It is recommended that items in this group, valued at approximately $57.47 million, be transferred to storage warehouses in three different locations in Cambodia for potential use by other United Nations missions.

9. Group II consists of assets identified by cost-benefit analysis, as not suitable for transfer outside Cambodia. They include those assets which, because of their physical condition, are not worth the additional costs of transfer outside Cambodia and those whose physical location prohibits removal. It is therefore recommended that the assets listed in Group II remain in Cambodia. The UNTAC Asset Disposal Committee will make further recommendations for their final disposition. The total residual value of Group II amounts to $59.4 million.

10. The remainder of the assets, which have a residual value of approximately $33.36 million, have not yet been classified into Group I or Group II. The UNTAC Asset Disposal Committee will study further and make recommendations for their final disposition. It is foreseen that some of them could be utilized by other United Nations missions. Those assets are summarized under Group III.

11. In order to arrive at the residual value indicated in the table, UNTAC had developed depreciation scales to be applied against the property or assets at the time of eventual disposition. The depreciation scales are presented in appendix II.

Conclusion

12. From the foregoing, it is clear that a more detailed study of the issue will be required and, as a result, some flexibility in the allocation of assets among the three groups will have to be applied. The disposal of assets will be a continuing process, and options should be kept open until the end of the liquidation phase. At the present stage, the Secretary-General seeks the approval of the General Assembly, in principle, to proceed along the lines described above. Details of the final disposition will be reported in the performance report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session in accordance with paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 47/209 of 22 December 1992.

APPENDIX I

Summary table of UNTAC assets

(Millions of United States dollars)

Category of assets	Original value	Residual value	Provisional classification of assets: Group I To be transferred	Group II To be left in country	Group III Balance to be decided
1. Vehicular equipment	63.90	46.63	11.13	6.70	28.80
2. Prefabricated accommodation	56.11	35.41	19.19	16.22	-
3. Communication equipment					
(a) Complementary	14.13	11.71	10.97	0.53	0.21
(b) Trunking network	17.48	14.98	-	14.98	-
(c) Broadcast system	4.42	3.79	3.29	0.50	-
4. Generators	12.81	11.12	6.53	4.59	-
5. Air support equipment	2.25	2.04	-	1.34	0.70
6. Electronic data-processing equipment	10.76	5.83	4.03	1.80	-
7. Furniture and fixtures	2.25	1.58	-	1.58	-
8. Photocopiers	1.76	1.30	0.32	0.13	0.85
9. Facsimile machines	0.19	0.17	0.17	-	-
10. Upgrading of government buildings	0.50	0.45	-	0.45	-
11. Military installations	4.80	2.40	-	2.40	-
12. Bridges	3.00	2.70	-	1.35	1.35
13. Water purification and bladders	1.62	1.30	0.30	1.00	-
14. Containers	0.65	0.45	0.45	-	-
15. Mine-clearing equipment	3.34	2.47	-	2.47	-
16. Miscellaneous	8.43	5.90	1.09	3.36	1.45
TOTAL	208.40	150.23	57.47	59.40	33.36

/...

Explanatory notes to the summary table

1. Vehicular equipment

Vehicular equipment was depreciated at varying rates, depending on category (see appendix II for depreciation rates). The original value of $63.9 million was depreciated as follows:

Type of vehicle	Quantity	Original value	Residual value
		(Millions of United States dollars)	
Sedans	170	1.67	1.16
Light and medium Jeeps	1 605	24.61	17.32
Light trucks	2 446	28.16	20.53
Minibuses	116	1.08	0.79
Motorcycles	1 191	1.63	1.21
Trailers	41	0.03	0.02
Total, category I	5 569	57.18	41.03
Ambulances	10	0.15	0.11
Medium buses	10	0.23	0.18
Trucks up to 4 tons and special purpose vehicles	4	0.07	0.06
Total, category II	24	0.45	0.35
Trucks over 4 tons	114	4.36	3.65
Special purpose vehicles	29	1.91	1.60
Total, category III	143	6.27	5.25
Grand total	5 736	63.90	46.63

The disposal of the vehicular equipment is as follows:

Group I. Vehicles to be transferred to other United Nations missions ($11.13 million)

(a) 500 vehicles at an average cost of $12,300 to be stored in the mission area for transfer to other United Nations missions, with a residual value of $6.15 million;

(b) 463 vehicles requested for transfer to UNOSOM, with a residual value of $4.98 million.

Group II. Vehicles to be left in Cambodia ($6.7 million)

(a) Older vehicles with a remaining life, valued at $1.08 million;

(b) Vehicles situated in remote areas which could only be removed by helicopter, so that retrieval is not economical, valued at $3.47 million;

(c) Vehicles damaged by accident beyond economical repair, valued at $0.69 million;

(d) Vehicles missing or seized, valued at $0.41 million;

(e) It is anticipated that, because of severe road conditions in Cambodia, 3 per cent of the remaining vehicular fleet, upon collection from all over Cambodia, will be in a condition that makes repair uneconomical. This represents 155 vehicles with an average cost of $6,750, together valued at $1.05 million.

All vehicles indicated above can be disposed of locally either by sale or transfer to other United Nations activities in the area (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF etc.) or donated to the new Government of Cambodia.

Group III. Balance of vehicles to be determined ($28.8 million)

The disposal of the balance of the vehicles will be decided on the recommendation of the Asset Disposal Committee.

2. Prefabricated accommodation

Prefabricated buildings with a total value of approximately $11 million have already been transferred from UNTAC to the mission in Somalia. The total value of prefabricated accommodation in Cambodia, excluding the installation and transportation costs, is estimated at approximately $45.11 million. The non-recoverable international and in-country transportation costs, site preparation and erection costs are estimated to be approximately $31 million. The non-recoverable costs would be taken into account in the event of sale.

A construction consultant visited Cambodia in April/May 1993 and travelled to various provinces to evaluate the feasibility of dismantling and repacking the prefabricated accommodation. He concluded that it would be neither practical nor cost-efficient to dismantle the "hardwall" prefabricated accommodation installed in Cambodia but that it would be possible to recover some of the "softwall" prefabricated accommodation. He recommended that the current condition of the softwall accommodation should first be evaluated; subject to a positive finding, an evaluation should be made of the potential condition of the softwall accommodation after re-installation in another place. If either evaluation should be negative as to cost-efficiency, the softwall accommodation in question is to be left in the country.

There is a certain amount of accommodation, at a value of approximately $19.19 million, which it is considered cost-efficient to move and for which little or no use is anticipated after the election. This includes the camps

transferred to Somalia and the 66 eight-man camps which have not yet been erected. Those camps, with an approximate value of $14.7 million, will not be subject to depreciation. It is recommended that this category of prefabricated accommodation be transferred to a storage warehouse or to another mission as required. An estimate of the hardwall accommodation that it is not practical or cost-efficient to relocate and the softwall accommodation that is not cost-efficient to relocate is given under Group II. The value of such accommodation is approximately $16.22 million. The prefabricated units are broken down as follows:

Type of prefabricated unit	Original value	Residual value	Provisional classification of assets		
			Group I	Group II	Group III
	(Millions of United States dollars)				
Used	41.41	20.71	4.49	16.22	-
Unused 8-man	3.70	3.70	3.70	-	-
ATCOs Somalia	11.00	11.00	11.00	-	-
Total	56.11	35.41	19.19	16.22	-

3. Communication equipment

(a) Complementary

Except for a very few pieces of old equipment, nearly all communication equipment could economically be transferred to storage warehouses for reuse and it is doubtful whether the new Government or another organization in Cambodia could usefully take over that equipment, the total residual value of which is $11.71 million. A factor of 14.29 per cent was applied to equipment for the first year of life, which is based on an average life expectancy of seven years, as outlined in the life cycle cost report. Equipment more than one year old was depreciated at a rate of 24.49 per cent. A breakdown of the calculation is as follows:

Type of equipment	Original value	Residual value
	(Millions of United States dollars)	
Less than 1 year	10.25	8.78
Over 1 year	3.88	2.93
Total	14.13	11.71

(b) Trunking network

The trunking network is a collection of independent modular technologies which can be broken down into modular parts and transferred to other missions. Alternatively, the network may be offered for sale "as is where is" through closed bids. The network was installed at a cost of $33.98 million, comprising $17.48 million in direct equipment expenditures and $16.5 million in expenses. If the option of transfer and/or sale by module for export is considered, the United Nations will probably realize the depreciated value of the equipment, namely, $14.98 million, but it will need to incur the additional costs of expert dismantling, estimated at $1.2 million. On the other hand, if the network were to be sold in Cambodia, it is to be expected that part of the installation expenses could be recovered.

(c) Broadcast system

To ensure efficient dissemination of neutral information in support of the electoral process, it was deemed best for UNTAC to have its own radio broadcasting facilities. There are currently at least four radio stations in Cambodia but only two of them are nationwide. Most of the radio and television/video equipment, with a total purchase price of $4.42 million and a residual value of $3.79 million, comes in modules and is therefore relatively easy to repackage for transport out of the country. The equipment could be disposed of either through sale or transfer to other United Nations offices/missions, especially newer studio equipment valued at $0.58 million, with a depreciated value of $0.5 million.

4. Generators

Generators have been depreciated according to the following scale: (a) new generators, 10 per cent depreciation; (b) deployed generators, 10 per cent depreciation; and (c) 5 kVA and below, 20 per cent depreciation. Generators have been categorized on the basis of their depreciated value, cost of removal, condition and security of location, logistics of removal (i.e., use of truck, road availability, crane, helicopter), type of generator and actual physical condition. The categories have been allocated to the three groups as follows:

Group I To be transferred to other missions ($6.53 million)

(a) Fully enclosed generators needing special shed construction;

(b) Modified integrated generator systems;

(c) Generators with low running hours.

Group II To be left in Cambodia ($4.59 million)

(a) Generators whose depreciated value is much less than the cost of logistics for removal;

(b) Generators whose physical location would be so remote as not to warrant retrieval;

(c) Where security conditions will not permit;

(d) Generators installed in premises provided free of charge by existing administrative structures.

Detailed figures are as follows:

Type of generator	Original value (Millions of United States dollars)	Residual value
New	1.95	1.76
Deployed	6.80	6.12
Less than 5 kVA	4.06	3.25
Total	12.81	11.12

5. Air support equipment

Air support equipment consists of mobile control towers, airfield lighting sets and fire rescue vehicles. UNDP has expressed considerable interest in retaining the three mobile control towers, which have a residual value of $0.7 million, and were designed as mobile towers to be taken to other missions but could be retained in the country. All the rest of the equipment is very much needed in the country. Navigational aids have been specifically designed for Cambodia and will cost as much to remove and reprogram at the factory for other missions as they are worth. The precision path indicators and runway and approach lighting sets are essential to provide all-weather day and night capable airfields. These items are essential until UNTAC is fully withdrawn; they have been permanently installed to avoid theft and cannot be removed. Refurbished foam fire and rescue vehicles over 12 years old should remain as there is only one water fire tender to serve all the airfields in the country. The total value of these items under Group II is $1.34 million. The alternatives appear as follows:

Type of air support equipment	Original value	Residual value	Provisional classification of assets		
			Group I	Group II	Group III
	(Millions of United States dollars)				
Control towers	0.78	0.70	-	-	0.70
Naval aids and lighting sets	1.01	0.91	-	0.91	-
Fire trucks	0.46	0.43	-	0.43	-
Total	2.25	2.04	-	1.34	0.70

6. Electronic data-processing equipment

Nearly all equipment could be put into storage or transferred to other missions. However, in the event that an organization such as UNESCO or UNDP has a plan for the rehabilitation of the country by creating a centre for computing and training, part of the equipment could be earmarked for that purpose. The electoral computer system was designed to use the Khmer language. It consists of Khmer keyboards, monitors, three central processing units (CPUs) and four high-speed printers. Owing to its design, the system is not useful outside Cambodia except for its proper CPUs and printers. Therefore, a working subset of the system which has the Khmer system should be left in Cambodia. The equipment for transfer under Group I has a value of $4.03 million and the equipment to be left in Cambodia under Group II a value of $1.8 million. The division of major types of items is as follows:

Type of electronic data-processing equipment	Original value	Residual value	Provisional classification of assets		
			Group I	Group II	Group III
	(Millions of United States dollars)				
Electoral server and peripherals	2.51	1.26	0.84	0.42	-
Personal computers with monitors, printers, scanners, uninterrupted power supply, plotters	6.29	3.23	2.38	0.85	-
Software	1.70	1.19	0.81	0.38	-
Network items, computer access	0.26	0.15	-	0.15	-
Total	10.76	5.83	4.03	1.80	-

7. Furniture and fixtures

The furniture and fixtures are used in various degrees, therefore the average depreciation is estimated at 30 per cent. Therefore, and in view of the bulkiness of the equipment, the suggested method of disposal is disposal in the country.

8. Photocopiers

Group I includes those machines which are new and transferable to other missions. Group II are those machines in poor condition, which were used for a heavy volume of photocopying, often 8 to 10 hours a day, 7 days per week. Copy count on those machines is high, sometimes almost three times the average, based on specifications; wear is extensive and reconditioning will be costly. Given the depreciated value and the cost of reconditioning, added to freight expenses, it is uneconomical to send those machines to any other mission. Group III includes those machines which are in good to acceptable condition, for which wear is low to moderate and the cost of reconditioning is minimal to moderate. Transfer to other missions or storage is to be decided by the Asset Disposal Committee.

9. Facsimile machines

Facsimile machines are fairly new items enjoying favourable operating environments. The wear and tear on them is low and all can be transferred to other missions.

10. Upgrading of government buildings

UNTAC invested $0.45 million to renovate existing government structures throughout the provinces and many districts of Cambodia. Those upgraded facilities will be returned to the Cambodian authorities, possibly inclusive of generators and air-conditioners.

11. Military installations

Military installations include costs of labour and materials used to upgrade military camps which cannot be removed. Approximately $4.8 million has been spent to construct accommodation for the 15,000 military personnel throughout the provinces of Cambodia. The structures include barracks, toilets, kitchens, maintenance facilities and other support structures that were not available in the numerous remote sites. Those facilities were constructed mostly by self-help with local labour and, in some cases, with contractors using local labour. The wooden structures are rudimentary in design and cannot be removed, and should therefore be turned over to local officials.

12. Bridges

Some 1,500 metres of bridge material was purchased and only 750 m was installed. It is strongly recommended that the installed part be left in Cambodia. Disposal of the 750 m of uninstalled Bailey bridge is to be decided on by the Asset Disposal Committee.

13. Water purification and bladders

The water purification plants and associated storage bladders should be retrieved from military units as they close out their mission in Cambodia and stored locally for use by other United Nations organizations. A small quantity of panellized fibreglass tanks and 500-gallon air transportable bladders should be recovered and transferred to other missions. Underground submersible well pumps (up to 84 in quantity) which cannot be maintained locally may also be recovered for possible use by other missions. Those pumps are capable of pumping water to a height of 75 m at the rate of 2,400 litres per hour. Approximately $300,000 could be transferred to other missions.

14. Containers

The containers, totalling 387 units of 20 containers and 2 units of 40 containers, at a value of $0.65 million and a depreciated value of $0.45 million, may be useful during the liquidation of the mission for transporting United Nations property from the various provinces to the three designated storage locations. They can also be used for shipment overseas and temporary shelter or storage of items which are not immediately required.

15. Mine-clearing equipment

It is strongly recommended that the 583 mine detectors, at an original price of $1.24 million and a depreciated value of $0.87 million, and miscellaneous items, of an original cost of $0.85 million and a residual value of $0.64 million, be left in Cambodia. The three armoured mine-clearing bulldozers, at a value of $1.25 million, were purchased to assist the mine-clearing effort. They have not proved suitable for the type of terrain and vegetation encountered in Cambodia. Their depreciated value is $0.96 million. They should be transferred to other missions, and used for other purposes than mine-clearing unless the terrain is favourable to mechanical mine-clearing. Detailed figures are as follows:

Type of equipment	Original value	Residual value	Provisional classification of assets		
			Group I	Group II	Group III
	(Millions of United States dollars)				
Mine detectors	1.24	0.87	-	0.87	-
Miscellaneous	0.85	0.64	-	0.64	-
Mine-clearing bulldozers	1.25	0.96	-	0.96	-
Total	3.34	2.47	-	2.47	-

16. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous equipment includes air-conditioners, radar, binoculars and high-vision equipment (subject to export licence), protective vests, ballistic blankets, hand-held metal detectors, some of the zodiac boats, cameras, identification kits, and other equipment which could be moved to storage or transferred to other missions.

APPENDIX II

Depreciation percentage applied to the different categories of UNTAC assets

1. Vehicular equipment

The life expectancy of vehicles is as follows:

(a) Category I

Light vehicles:	Sedans, light and medium Jeeps, light trucks and minibuses
Life expectancy:	5 years or 120,000 km, whichever comes first
Percentage distribution:	25 per cent first and second year 20 per cent third year 15 per cent fourth and fifth year, applied over five years pro rata temporis per month

(b) Category II

Medium vehicles:	Ambulances, medium buses and trucks up to 4 tons
Life expectancy:	8 years or 135,000 km, whichever comes first
Percentage distribution:	20 per cent first year 15 per cent second and third year 10 per cent fourth to eighth year, applied over eight years pro rata temporis per month

(c) Category III

Heavy vehicles:	Heavy buses and trucks over 4 tons
Life expectancy:	10 years or 250,000 km, whichever comes first
Percentage distribution:	15 per cent first year 10 per cent second to ninth year 5 per cent tenth year, 10 years pro rata temporis per month

The applicable percentages are calculated with reference to the remainder value, i.e., for Category I, 25 per cent of the original value the first year, 25 per cent of the remaining value the second year, and so on. Consequently, there will always be a residual value. The majority of the 5,736 UNTAC vehicles were received in new condition, even though some of them were manufactured in 1991. Therefore, the year of receipt, 1992, was used as the basis for applying the scales of depreciation described above, and vehicles manufactured in 1991 or

1992 were depreciated from the date they were placed in service. Vehicles received from the other missions were depreciated on the basis of their residual value at the time of receipt.

2. Prefabricated accommodation

Because of factors like varying designs, methods of construction, various degrees of wear and tear and even damage from shrapnel and rocket-propelled grenades, depreciation rates applied for prefabricated units ranged between 40 and 85 per cent. For the purpose of this exercise, a weighted average depreciation rate of 50 per cent was used to cover all categories of prefabricated units. No depreciation factor was applied to units transferred to Somalia, because they were unused (ATCO camps, valued at $11 million) and to a number of non-erected eight-man camps (34 BMS and 32 AUSCO, valued at $3.7 million).

3. Communication equipment

The following depreciation factors were used for complementary, trunking and broadcast equipment with a recovery period of seven years: (a) equipment less than one-year old: 14.29 per cent; (b) equipment over one-year old: 24.49 per cent. Equipment received from other missions was depreciated on the basis of residual value at the time of receipt, but with a life expectancy of seven years.

4. Generators

Generators were depreciated according to the following categories:

(a) New generators - 10 per cent depreciation. These generators are new and still packaged. Their usefulness declines however with storage, because of dried seals etc., and a 10 per cent depreciation rate was therefore applied;

(b) Deployed generators - 10 per cent depreciation. These generators, although deployed, are heavy-duty and regularly maintained and serviced with new replaceable spare parts that extend their useful lifespan. Regularly maintained generators are more useful than stored ones, and therefore a 10 per cent depreciation rate was also applied to this category of equipment;

(c) 5-kVA and below - 20 per cent depreciation. These machines are light-duty equipment with a short lifespan, and the cost of repair is high compared to their acquisition cost. As opposed to the larger generators, they are portable and suffer more damage. A 20 per cent depreciation rate was therefore applied.

5. Air support equipment

Air support equipment consists of: (a) mobile control towers, navigational aids and airfield lighting sets, which were depreciated by 10 per cent; and (b) six locally purchased fire and rescue vehicles, which were depreciated according to the scale applied to vehicles, which is 7.5 per cent.

6. Electronic data-processing equipment

Different rates were applied depending on the type of equipment:

(a) Accessory equipment and software. For this category, a 30 per cent depreciation rate was applied. This equipment is usually used to upgrade, or is attached to, other electronic data-processing equipment, and consists primarily of additional memory chips, mice and computer cables;

(b) Equipment slowly outdated. This category, including computer equipment which is slowly outdated by the computer market, was depreciated by 40 per cent. It comprises primarily plotters, uninterrupted power supply units and voltage regulators;

(c) Equipment quickly outdated. This category includes computer equipment which becomes quickly obsolete as new equipment is produced and improved every year. It comprises desktop and laptop computers, monitors and scanners. Used equipment is rendered outdated immediately and was depreciated by 50 per cent. For unused equipment, a depreciation rate of 30 per cent was applied.

7. Furniture and fixtures

As the furniture and fixtures are used in various degrees, an average depreciation rate of 30 per cent was applied.

8. Photocopiers

9. Facsimile machines

Photocopiers and facsimile machines were depreciated according to the following scales:

(a) Scale 0 - No depreciation. These items are new or unused;

(b) Scale 1 - 10 per cent depreciation. These items, received in 1992, are not yet one-year old but are being used continuously;

(c) Scale 2 - 20 per cent depreciation. These items are over one-year old;

(d) Scale 3 - 60 per cent depreciation. These are used items received from various United Nations missions.

10. Other equipment

The following depreciation rates were applied to categories 10 to 14 and 16:

(a) Upgrading of government buildings - 10 per cent

(b) Military installations - 50 per cent

(c) Bridges - 10 per cent

(d) Water purification and bladders - 20 per cent

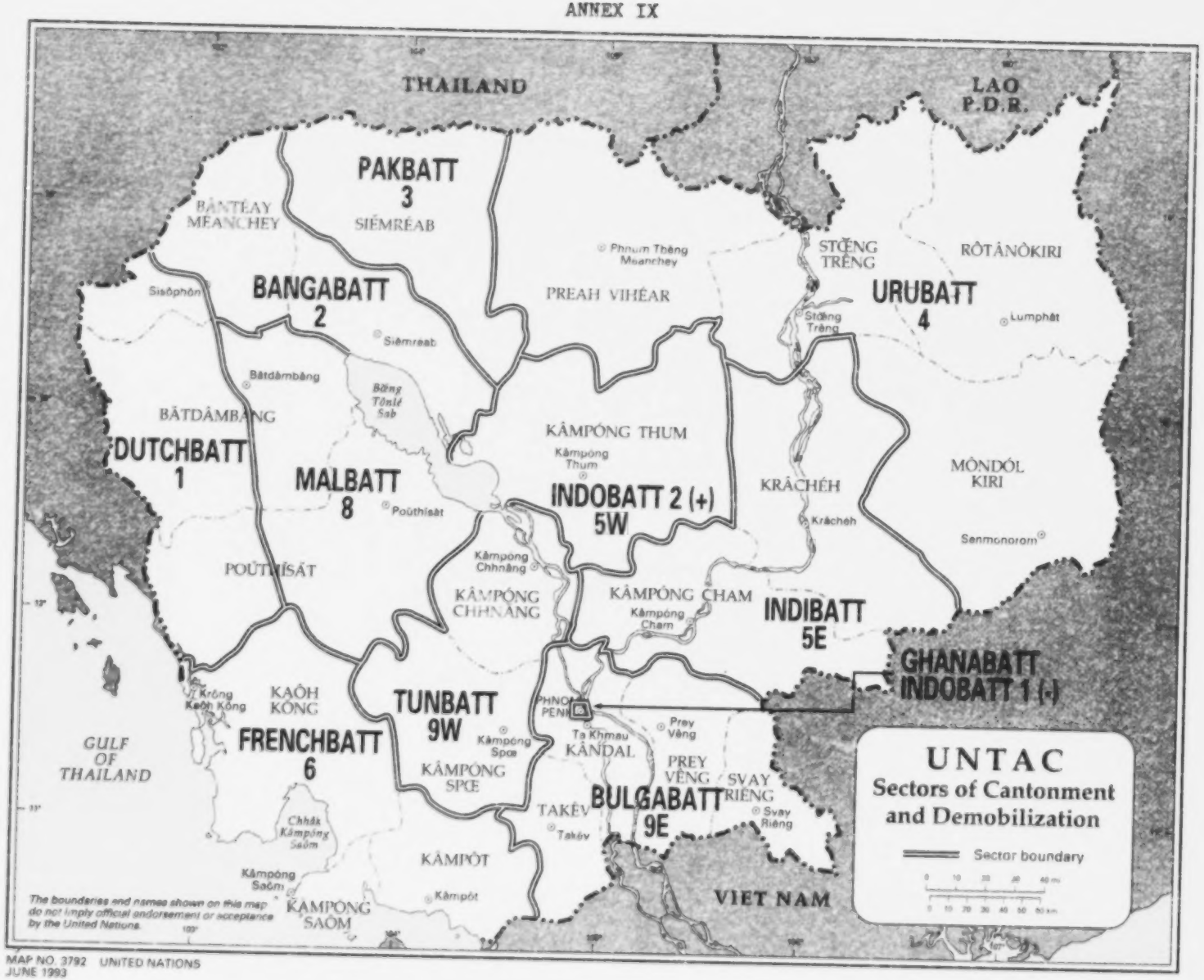
(e) Containers - 30 per cent

(f) Miscellaneous - 30 per cent

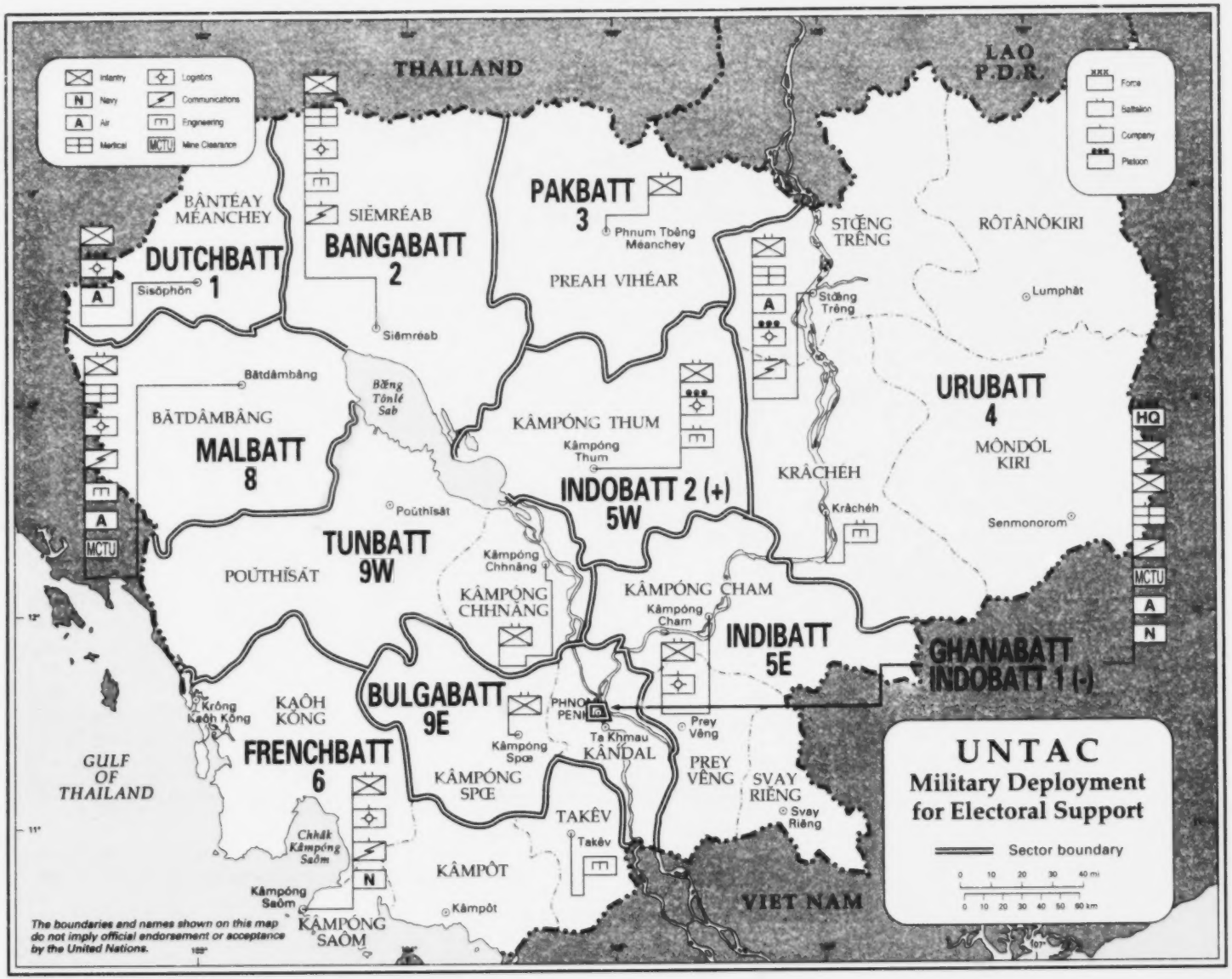
15. Mine-clearing equipment

This equipment consists of mine detectors which were depreciated by 30 per cent and miscellaneous equipment and mine-clearing bulldozers, to which a 25 per cent depreciation rate was applied.

ANNEX IX



MAP NO. 3792 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1993



MAP NO. 3791 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1993

ANNEX XI

LIST OF UNTAC PREFABRICATED ACCOMODATION UNITS
By province, size, location and occupancy as of 30 April 1993

PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Banthay Meanchey	35 Man/Ausco	Steophan	All components exc. sector HQ	Office	Full/Provincial Office
Banthay Meanchey	52 Man/Ausco	Steophan	All components	Living	24 Aust. Comm. Troops
Banthay Meanchey	3x8 Man/MBS	Phum Khu	Civpol	Office	12 Civpol
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	Banteay Ampil	Civ. Admin/Electoral/Civpol	Office	Full
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	Banteay Chammar	Civpol	Office	8 Civpol
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	Banteay Meanith	Civpol	Office	8 Civpol
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	Thmar Puok	Civ. Admin/Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	Yeah Ath	Civpol	Office	4 Civpol (attached)
Banthay Meanchey	1x8 Man/MBS	CT 6	Border Checkpoint	Office	Occupied

Battambang	70 Man/Ausco	Sector '8 HQ	All Components	Office	Full/Provincial Office
Battambang	200 Man/Weathershaven	Sector '8 HQ	Indian Medical Team	Living	Full Occ.
Battambang	3x8 Man/Ausco	Airport	Pakistani Logs/Movcon/MPs	Office /Living	Full Occ.
Battambang	500 Man TC/WH	Sector '8 HQ	Move in progress	Living	117 PAK/50 Aust elg/move
Battambang	8x1, and 3x8 Glarteen	Airport	Logistic	Warehouse	Full Occ.
Battambang	2x8 Glarteen	Sector'8 HQ	Electoral	Warehouse	Full Occ.
Battambang	10 Bed Clinic/P Tacamp	Ind field ambulance	Electoral	Hospital	Full Occ.
Battambang	1 x 8 Man Camp/MBS	Field Hospital	Indian Field Hospital	hospital	Occupied
Battambang	1x8 Man/MBS	MCTU School	MCTU	Office	Occupied

Kampong Cham	70 Man/Ausco	HQ	Provincial staff	Office	Full Occ.
Kampong Cham	100 Man/Ausco	HQ	Polog/Aust. Signals	Living	87 Polish
Kampong Cham	3x1, and 4x8 Glarteen	HQ	6 Polog/1 Transport Officer	Warehouses	Fully Utilized
Kampong Cham	104 Man/P Kamp	Base	Indian Infantry battalion	Living	Indian Batt. Full Occ.
Kampong Cham	1x8 Glarteen	Base	Chinese Engineer	Living	Occupied

Kampong Chhnang	40+60 Man/P Kamp	Kampong Chang west	MOVCON	Office/Living	Skylink/Malaysian ATC
Kampong Chhnang	70 Man/MBS	Kampong Chang	Provincial Staff/Tunbat	Office	Provincial Office
Kampong Chhnang	100 Man/MBS	HQ	Tunbat/Aust. Signals	Living	Full Occ.
Kampong Chhnang	2x8 Glarteen	Kampong Chang West	MOVCON	Warehouses	Airport Storage
Kampong Chhnang	4x8 Man/MBS	Samaki Meanchey	Civ Pol, Elect, Tun Batt.	Office	Full Occ.
Kampong Chhnang	4x8 Man/MBS	Kampong Leng	Civ Pol, Elect, Tun Batt.	Office	Full Occ
Kampong Chhnang	60 Man Sleeper/Mess	Kampong Chhnang	Tun Batt	Living	Occupied

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PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Kompong Speu	70 Man/MBS	Kompong Speu	Provincial Staff	Office	Occupied
Kompong Speu	10 Man/MBS	Kompong Speu	Aust. Communications	Living	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	60 Man Kit. face/MBS	Kompong Speu	Bulbatt	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	1x8 Man/Ausco	Phnom Shroch	Civpol/Electoral	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	3x8 Man/Ausco	Kong Pisey	Elect/Civpol/UNVs	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	1x8 Man/Ausco	Samrontong	Elect/Civpol/UNVs	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	1x8 Man/Ausco	Kompong Speu	Bulga. Batt.	Living	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	2x8 Man/Ausco	Oudong	Elect/Civpol/UNVs	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Speu	2x8 Man/Ausco	Thpong	Elect/Civpol/UNVs	Office	Fully Occupied (attacked)
Kompong Speu	2x8 Man/Ausco	Basat	Elect/Civpol/UNVs	Office	Fully Occupied
Kompong Thom	52 Man/Portacamp	Airport	Polish Log	Living	38 persons
Kompong Thom	35 Man Office/Ausco	KPT	Provincial Staff	Office	Provincial Office
Kompong Thom	2x52 Man Ausco	Airport	Chinese Engr Bn	Living	104 Men
Kompong Thom	1xL and 1x8 Glertsen	Airport	Chinese Engr/Pol Log	Warehouse	Occupied
Kompong Thom	2x8 Man/Ausco	Provincial Office	FCU	Living	16 Australian FCU
Kompong Thom	2x8 Man/Ausco	Kompong Svay		Office	
Kompong Thom	2x8 Man/Ausco	Prasat Prasat Balang	Safeay Construction	Office	Empty
Kompong Thom	1xL Glertsen	Provincial Office	Electoral	Warehouse	Occupied
Kampot	70 Man /MBS	Kampot	Provincial Staff	Office	Occupied
Kampot	100 Man/MBS	Kampot	Jap Batt/Navy Staff (1 Unit)	Living	Occupied
Kampot	4x8 Man/Ausco	Chum Kiri	Electoral	Living and Office	(Attacked)
Kampot	3x8 Man/Ausco	Kampong Trach	Electoral, Civ Pol	Office	Occupied
Kampot	3x8 Man/Ausco	Angkor Chey	6 French	Living	2 x 6 Free
Kampot	2x8 Man/Ausco	Chhouk	8 French	Living	1 x 8 Free
Kampot	2x8 Man/Ausco	Bathsay Mese	1 French Electoral	Living	1 x 8 Free
Kampot	4 x 8 Man/MBS	Bokhor Mountain	16 French	Living	Occupied
Kampot	1 x 8 Man/Ausco	Kampot District	Electoral, Civ Pol	Office	Occupied
Kampot	1xL Glertsen	Kampot	Electoral	Warehouse	Occupied
Koh Kong	1 x 4 Man/MH	Srok Koh Kong	2 Electoral Supervisors	Living	2 Electoral personnel
Koh Kong	3 x 8 Man/MBS	Thmar Bang	Elect/DES/Local	Living/Office	2Elect/DES/11Civpol/Local
Kandal	1xL Glertsen	Provincial Office	Electoral	Warehouse	Occupied

PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Kratie	52 Man Camp/AUSCO	Kratie	URU COY	Living	URU COY (100 people)
Kratie	7x8 Man/MBS	Kratie	Pol. Engineer	Living	Occupied
Kratie	12x 32 Man Dorm WH	Kratie	Pol. Engineer	Living	Occupied
Mondulkiri	7x4 Man/WH	B.M. Rura	Electoral	Office/Living	Full Occ.
Mondulkiri	1x4 Man/WH	Keo Seima	Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Mondulkiri	1x4 Man/WH	Orseng	Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Mondulkiri	1x4 Man/WH	Koh Nhek	Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Mondulkiri	1x4 Man/WH	Pich Roda	Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Preah Vihear	6x8 Man/MBS	Tbeng Meen Chey	Provincial Office	Office	Provincial Staff
Preah Vihear	1x8 Canteen	Tbeng Meen chey	Pakistan Infantry Batt	Warehouse	Occupied
Preah Vihear	1x30 Man/Canteen	Chey Sen	Pak Batt	Living	Occupied
Preah Vihear	2x30 Man/Cant	Chom Khsan	Pak Batt	Living	Occupied
Preah Vihear	1x30 Man/Cant	Koulen	Pak Batt	Living	Occupied
Preah Vihear	1x30 Man/Cant	Rovieng	Pak Batt	Living	Occupied
Preah Vihear	10x30 Man/Canteen	TBY	Pak Batt	Living	Occupied
Pursat	35 Man/Ausco	Pursat	Provincial Office	Office	Provincial Staff
Pursat	82 Man/Ausco	Pursat	FCU	Living	Polish Engineers
Pursat	1xL Canteen	Provincial Office	Electoral	Office	Occupied
Prey Veng	2x8 Man/Ausco	Kamchay Mear	Electoral	Office	Full Occ.
Prey Veng	1x8 Man/Ausco	Stthar Kandal	Electoral	Office	Fully Occupied
Prey Veng	1x8 Man/Ausco	Preah Bdesh	Chpol	Office	Fully Occupied
Ratnakiri	2x4 Man/W/H	Lumphat	Civ Pol, Electoral	Office	Fully Occupied
Ratnakiri	4x4 Man W/H	Bung Lung	Provincial Office	Office	Provincial Staff
Ratnakiri	1x4 Man W/H	Tavang	Civ Pol	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	2x4 Man W/H	Andong Meas	Civ Pol	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	2x4 Man W/H	O Ya Dav	Civ Pol, Electoral	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	2x4 Man W/H	Ven Sai	Civ Pol, Electoral	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	2x4 Man W/H	Kon Mum	Civ Pol, Electoral	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	1x4 Man W/H	O Chum	Electoral	Office	Occupied
Ratnakiri	1x4 Man/WH	CV 10	Ure Batt	Living	Occupied

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PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Siem Reap	214 Man/Ausco	Siem Reap	Ind. Field Amb/Prov Staff	Living	150 Indians/Prov. Office
Siem Reap	2x L Glarteen	Airport	Polish Logistics	Storage	Occupied
Siem Reap	4x8 Glarteen	Airport	Polish Logistics	Warehouse	Stolen January 1993
Siem Reap	10 bed clinic/PCamp	Siem Reap	Indian Field Hospital	Clinic	10 Patients
Siem Reap	500 Man Transit/WH	Airport	Polish Log Camp	transit	35 Persons
Siem Reap	3x8 Man/ABB	Airport	Movcon, MO, French, Thai, BangBat	Elec Office Team	1 Office Vacant
Siem Reap	1x8 Man/ABB	Ampil	Dangerous		NIL (Damaged by attack)
Siem Reap	1x8 Man/ABB	Anlor Chum	Electoral, Civ Pol	Office	Occupied (attacked)
Siem Reap	AUSCO	Siem Reap	French Engineers	Medical/Office	2 Medical Units, 1 Office
Sihanoukville	70 Man/ABB	Sihanoukville	Provincial Office	Office	Provincial Staff
Sihanoukville	100 Man/ABB	Sihanoukville	FCU/MOVCON/Polish Log	Living	87 personnel
Sihanoukville	500 Man Transit/Glarteen	Sihanoukville	Force Welfare Officer	Transit Camp	R & R
Sihanoukville	1x L Glarteen	Sihanoukville	Polish Logistics	Warehouse	Occupied
Sihanoukville	1x8 Glarteen	Sihanoukville	Polish Logistics	Warehousee	Occupied
Sihanoukville	84 x Man/Portacamp	Ream Naval Base	Philippines Naval Unit	Office /Living	80 personnel
Sihanoukville	3 x Office/Ausco	Sihanoukville	Warehouse, Pol Log,Prov Office	Office	Occupied
Stung Treng	35 Man/Ausco	Stung Treng	Indian Field Ambulance	Office	Hospital
Stung Treng	35 Man/Ausco	Stung Treng	Provincial Staff	Office	Provincial Office
Stung Treng	52 Man/Ausco	Stung Treng	Indian field Ambulance	Living	75 Indians
Stung Treng	52 Man/Ausco	Stung Treng	Polish Logistics/FCU	Living	25 Polish/20 Aust
Stung Treng	4x L Glarteen	Stung Treng	Polish Logistics	Warehouse	
Stung Treng	4x4 Man W/H	Siem Bok	Electoral, Civ Pol, Uru Batt	Office/Living	Occupied
Stung Treng	8x4 Man W/H	STG/Airfield	URU Batt guards/MOVCON	Office/Living	Platoon of URUBat
Stung Treng	1x4 Man W/H	Stueng Treng	Water Point Engineers	FCU Personnel	Occupied
Stung Treng	2x4 Man W/H	Indian Hospital	Indian Field Ambulance	Living/Office	Hospital Ward Space

PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Phnom Penh	80 Man CORE/PKamp	Phnom Penh	92 TPT Coy	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	20 Man/PKamp	"	92 TPT Coy	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	100 Man/Ausco	Airbase	FCU/MOVCON	Living/Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x4 Man/WH	"	Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man/MBS	"	Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/AUSCO	"	Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/MBS	"	Fire Station(Malaysia)	Living/Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/MBS	"	Chinese Engineer Bat	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3xAblutio/AUSCO	"	Movcon	Female/Toilet	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man /Ausco	"	French Team	Living/Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	14x1 Canteen	"	Central Supply Depot	Warehouse	Occupied
Phnom Penh	160 Man/P Camp	Beside Transit Camp	Polish Logistic	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/MBS	"	Polish Logistics	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/AUSCO	"	Polish Logistic	Living/Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x1 Canteen	"			
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/AUSCO	Transit Camp	Ghana Guard	Office/Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	70x8Man/AUSCO	BNC ANNEX	HQ UNTAC Staff	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/MBS	"	FCU Personnel	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	6xOS/AUSCO	"	FCU Personnel	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man/AUSCO	"	Indobat Guards	Living	
Phnom Penh	1xAblution/AUSCO	"	FCU Personnel	Toilet	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3xOS/AUSCO	BNC HQ	BMG	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	500x Man/MBS	"	HQ UNTAC Staff	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x MBS Building	"	Despatch	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/Ausco	Workshop	Ghana Guards	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2xSleep/1xKitchen/MBS man	"	Transport Section	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x8 Man/MBS	"	Ghana Guards	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2xOffice/AUSCO	"	Transport Section	Toilet	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man/MBS	Ban Tee Stek	Ghana Guards	Living	Occupied

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PROVINCE	SIZE	LOCATION	USERS	TYPE	OCCUPANCY
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man/Ausco	GermanField Hospital	Ghana Guards	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1xOff/Ausco	"	German Hospital	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	5xS Glertsen	"	German Hospital	Warehouse	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2x8 Man/MBS	Electoral Warehouse	Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1xOff/AUSCO	"	Electoral Personnel	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3xAblution/MBS	"	Ghana Guard	Toilet	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2xL Glertsen	"	Supply Depot	Warehouse	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1x14 Man/AUSCO	Central Warehouse 1	Ghana	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1xSleeper/MBS	UNTAC 8	Ghana Guard	Office	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2xOff/AUSCO	"	Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3x8 Man/AUSCO	HQ Ghana Batt	Ghana Personnel	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	2xOffice/AUSCO	King restaurant	Ind Batt Guards		Occupied
Phnom Penh	3xAblution/AUSCO	"	Indo Batt Guards		Occupied
Phnom Penh	7xSleepers/AUSCO	No 76 Rue 75	Prisoners	Prison	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3xAblution/AUSCO	"	Prisoners	Prison	Occupied
Phnom Penh	18 Man Sleep/AUSCO	PNP Area	FCU/Ghana Guard	Living	Occupied
Phnom Penh	1xL Glertsen	"	FCU	Warehouse	Occupied
Phnom Penh	3x8 Man/AUSCO	Refugee Camp	Ghana Batt.	Living	Occupied

Takeo	35 Man/Ausco	Takeo	Provincial Office Staff	Office	Occupied
Takeo	52 Man/Ausco	Takeo	Japanese Eng. Batt	Living	Occupied
Takeo	1xL Glertsen	Takeo	Supply Depot	Warehouse	Occupied
Takeo	1x8 Glertsen	Takeo	Supply Depot	Warehouse	Occupied

WH = Weatherhaven
L = warehouse 10x61 meter
S = warehouse 10x24 meter

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ANNEX XII
UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA
PROPOSED AND PRESENT VEHICLE ESTABLISHMENT

	CAR, HEAVY		CAR, MEDIUM		CAR, LIGHT		4X4, DIESEL D/C PICKUP 4X4		MINIBUS, 9-16 PAX		BUS, MEDIUM		BUS, HEAVY		AMBULANCE 4X4		TRUCK, 5 TON		CONTAINER HANDLER		TRAILER, WATER		WOLF, ANTIMINE VEH		MOTORCYCLES		OTHERS 31		
																											GRAND TOTAL		VARIANCE
	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PE	PR	PR/PE
1 OMIK	3	3	5	6	11	11																					19	19	0
2 ELECTORAL HQ/PROV DIST			1	1	6	6	264	260																			274	274	0
3 ELECTORAL TEAMS							600	0	630	75															1200	600	2525	875	1650
4 REGISTRATION TEAM							1600	1600																	800		2400	1600	800
5 CIV ADMINISTRATION HQ/PROV			1	1	24	24	71	71																	200	51	296	147	149
6 REHABILITATION			1	1			2	2																			3	3	0
7 HUMAN RIGHTS			1	1	1	1	1	1																			3	3	0
8 CIVIL POLICE			1	1	34	41	1600	1240	10	9															44	200	1729	1500	229
9 ADMIN SUPPORT + POOL	2	0	5	11	36	42	160	368	20	21	10	10	10		0		20	20							20		288	487	208
10 MILITARY COMPONENT *			7	1	10	10	288	432	11	11						10	80	80	1	8	100	41	10	10		140	507	748	239
11 GHANBATT								30										14									0	44	44
GRAND TOTAL	5	5	22	22	140	140	4810	4041	668	116	10	10	10	0	0	10	100	114	1	8	100	41	10	10	2264	1101	8044	5730	2308

PE = PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT (AS PER GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENT A/46/933 OF 07/05/92)
PR = PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT AS OF 30/04/92
* NOTE: MIL COMP INCLUDES VEHICLES ON LINES 10 TO 14 OF THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT DTD 06/04/92

OTHERS = 31 (INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL OF PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT)
1 FUEL TRUCK
3 FORKLIFTS
7 CRANE TRUCKS
2 RECOVERY TRUCKS
4 MOBILE WORKSHOPS
1 REFRIGERATOR TRUCK
10 PICK-UP TRUCK FROM UNMIKOM
3 MINE CLEARERS

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ANNEX XIII

HELICOPTERS

CHANGES IN FLEET COMPOSITION

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	TOTAL UP TO OCT 1992	NOV 1992	DEC 1992	JAN 1993	FEB 1993	MAR 1993	APR 1993	TOTAL (+/-)
Skylink	Mi-26	4	8	8/10#	8	8	8	8	+ 4
Skylink	Mi-17	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	+ 2
Skylink	Bell 206	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	+ 6
Skylink	Bell 212	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	+ 6
Air Contacts (Transafrik)	L-100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Air Contacts (Heavy Lift)	L-100	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	- 1
French Air Force	Puma	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
French Air Force	C-160	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Aerolift	Mi-26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3
Aerolift	Bell 206	2 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Aerolift	Bell 212	1 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL CONTRACTED AIRCRAFT		37	40	52	52	51	51	51	+ 14

NOTE:

1. Aircraft annotated by (*) were not on contract but were utilised on an ad hoc charter basis.

2. Increase in Mi-26 annotated by (#) to 10 aircraft indicates 2 X Mi-26 were on a ad hoc charter basis.

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ANNEX XIV

HELICOPTERS

A. SUMMARY OF HOURS FLOWN

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT	1992		1993				TOTAL HRS FLOWN
			NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	
Skylink	Mi-26	4/8	532.4	1160.9	815.8	585.7	579.9	779.0	4,453.7
Skylink	Mi-17	18/20	2239.1	2774.4	1965.6	1452.5	1025.9	1335.0	10,792.5
Skylink	Bell 206	6	-	166.6	427.4	343.8	419.6	141.0	1,498.4
Skylink	Bell 212	6	-	174.2	526.0	409.7	661.4	432.0	2,203.3
Air Contacts (Transafrik)	L-100	1	150.0	186.0	126.9	189.1	102.4	82.3	1,109.3
Air Contacts (Heavy Lift)	L-100	1	139.2	96.4	197.0	-	-	-	432.6
French Air Force	Puma	6	183.9	176.6	180.0	178.4	197.1	122.2	1,038.2
French Air Force	C-160	3	226.3	121.4	164.1	202.7	268.4	256.0	1,127.3
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	1	39.2	36.2	56.7	45.5	25.0	48.5	251.1
Aerolift	Mi-26	3/0	362.9	-	-	-	-	-	362.9
Aerolift	Bell 206	2/0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	143.0
Aerolift	Bell 212	1/0	72.8	-	-	-	-	-	72.8
					Total hours flown for period (all types)				23,412.3

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B. SUMMARY OF HOURS OVERFLOWN

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT	1992		1993				TOTAL HRS OVERFLOWN
			NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	
Skylink	Mi-26	4/8	232.4	268.9	212.8	0	0	179.0	1188.1
Skylink	Mi-17	18/20	839.1	1274.4	465.6	0	0	0	2579.1
Skylink	Bell 206	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skylink	Bell 212	6	0	0	76.0	0	211.4	0	287.4
Air Contacts (Transafrik)	L-100	1	50.0	6.0	26.9	9.1	2.4	0	94.4
Air Contacts (Heavy Lift)	L-100	1	39.2	0	97.0	0	0	0	136.2
French Air Force	Puma	6	3.9	0	0	0	17.1	0	21.0
French Air Force	C-160	3	0	0	0	0	28.4	16.0	44.4
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aerolift	Mi-26	3/0	362.9	-	-	-	-	-	362.9
Aerolift	Bell 206	2/0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	143.0
Aerolift	Bell 212	1/0	72.8	-	-	-	-	-	72.8
								Total hours overflown for period (all types)	4,929.3

ANNEX XV
HELICOPTERS

AIRCRAFT UTILISATION (1 NOV 92 - 30 APR 93)

	SKYLINK												AIR CONTACTS					
	Mi-26			Mi-17			BELL 206			BELL 212			TA L-100			HL L-100		
	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN
NOVEMBER 1992	300	532.4	232.4	1500	2339.1	839.1	-	-	0	-	-	0	100	150.0	50.0	100	139.2	39.2
DECEMBER 1992	600	1160.9	560.9	1500	2774.4	1274.4	450	166.6	0	450	174.2	0	100	106.0	6.0	100	96.4	0
JANUARY 1993	600	815.8	215.8	1500	1965.6	465.6	450	427.4	0	450	526.0	76.0	100	126.9	26.9	100	197.0	97.0
FEBRUARY 1993	600	585.7	0	1500	1452.5	0	450	343.8	0	450	489.7	0	100	109.1	9.1	-	-	-
MARCH 1993	600	579.9	0	1500	1825.9	0	450	419.6	0	450	661.4	211.4	100	102.4	2.4	-	-	-
APRIL 1993	600	779.0	179.0	1500	1335.0	0	450	414	0	450	432.0	0	100	82.3		-	-	-
HRS OVERFLOWN/TYPE			1188.1			2579.1			0			287.4			94.4			136.2

	FRENCH AIR FORCE						BAS BEECH 200			AEROLIFT								
	PUMA			C-160						Mi-26			BELL 206			BELL 212		
	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN	CONT HOURS	HOURS FLOWN	OVER FLOWN
NOVEMBER 1992	180	183.9	3.9	240	226.3	0	70	39.2	0	AD-HOC	362.9	362.9	AD-HOC	143.0	143.0	AD-HOC	72.8	72.8
DECEMBER 1992	180	176.6	0	240	121.4	0	70	36.2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANUARY 1993	180	180.0	0	240	164.1	0	70	56.7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEBRUARY 1993	180	178.4	0	240	202.7	0	70	45.5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARCH 1993	180	197.1	17.1	240	268.4	28.4	70	25	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APRIL 1993	180	122.0	0	240	256.0	16.0	70	48.5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRS OVERFLOWN/TYPE			21.0			44.4			0			362.9			143.0			72.8

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ANNEX XVI

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – Military Observers
1 May to 31 August 1993

Category	Departures	No.	From	To	Days	Person days
Military Observers:		3				
		15				
		435				
		14				
		6				
		6				
		479	01-May-93	14-Jun-93	45	21,555
	3	476	15-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	46	21,896
Naval observers		214	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	19,688
Mine-clearing and		200	01-May-93	14-Jun-93	45	9,000
training personnel	20	180	15-Jun-93	14-Jul-93	30	5,400
	20	160	15-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	17	2,720
						77,539
Military Observers:		476				
	15	461	31-Jul-93	05-Aug-93	6	2,766
	14	447	06-Aug-93	13-Aug-93	8	3,576
	6	441	14-Aug-93	19-Aug-93	6	2,646
	6	435	20-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	12	5,220
Naval observers		214	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	6,634
Mine-clearing and		160	01-Aug-93	14-Aug-93	14	2,240
training personnel	20	140	15-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	17	2,380
						25,462

ANNEX XVII
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out - Military Component
1 May to 31 August 1993

Military unit	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
A		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
B		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
C		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
D		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
E		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
F		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
G		920	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	84,640	2,760.0
H		750	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	69,000	2,250.0
I		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
J		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
K		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
L		850	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	78,200	2,550.0
M		43	05-May-93	31-Jul-93	88	2.9	3,784	124.7
Sub-total								30,634.7

Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Pers days	Person months
	850	01-Aug-93	05-Aug-93	5	0.2	4,250	170.0
250	600	06-Aug-93	10-Aug-93	5	0.2	3,000	120.0
250	350	11-Aug-93	14-Aug-93	4	0.1	1,400	35.0
350	0	15-Aug-93	15-Aug-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
	850	01-Aug-93	05-Aug-93	5	0.2	4,250	170.0
250	600	06-Aug-93	09-Aug-93	4	0.1	2,400	80.0
250	350	10-Aug-93	12-Aug-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
350	0	13-Aug-93	13-Aug-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
	850	01-Aug-93	09-Aug-93	9	0.3	7,650	255.0
250	600	10-Aug-93	13-Aug-93	4	0.1	2,400	80.0
250	350	14-Aug-93	17-Aug-93	4	0.1	1,400	35.0
350	0	18-Aug-93	18-Aug-93	1	0.0		
	850	01-Aug-93	19-Aug-93	19	0.6	16,150	510.0
250	600	20-Aug-93	24-Aug-93	5	0.2	3,000	120.0
250	350	25-Aug-93	27-Aug-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
350	0	28-Aug-93	28-Aug-93	1	0.0		
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	920	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	28,520	920.0
	750	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	23,250	750.0
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	850	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	26,350	850.0
	43	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	1,333	43.0
							8,418.0

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Military unit	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
HQ staff		240	01-May-93	14-Jun-93	45	1.5	10,800	360.0
	32	208	15-Jun-93	14-Jul-93	30	2.5	6,240	520.0
	3	205	15-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	17	3.0	3,485	615.0
Naval Unit		164	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	15,088	492.0
Logistics		760	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	69,920	2,280.0
Mil. Police		200	01-May-93	14-Jun-93	45	3.0	9,000	600.0
	50	150	15-Jun-93	31-Jul-93	47	1.5	7,050	225.0
MCU/RCU		75	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	6,900	225.0
Air I		72	20-May-93	20-Jun-93	32	1.0	2,304	72.0
Air II		110	24-May-93	30-Jun-93	38	1.2	4,180	132.0
Air III		180	15-May-93	31-Jul-93	78	3.0	14,040	540.0
Air Unit IV		195	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	17,940	585.0
Engineer		2075	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	190,900	6,225.0
Medical		515	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	47,380	1,545.0
Comms.		530	01-May-93	31-Jul-93	92	3.0	48,760	1,590.0
Sub-total								16,008.0
Total		15,892					1,383,411	46,840.7

Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
	205	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	6,355	205.0
	164	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	5,084	164.0
	760	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	23,560	760.0
	150	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	4,650	150.0
	75	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	2,325	75.0
	180	01-Aug-93	14-Aug-93	14	0.4	2,520	72.0
20	160	15-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	17	0.5	2,720	80.0
	195	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	6,045	195.0
	2075	01-Aug-93	05-Aug-93	5	0.2	10,375	415.0
420	1655	06-Aug-93	14-Aug-93	9	0.3	14,895	496.5
400	1256	15-Aug-93	20-Aug-93	6	0.2	7,530	251.0
200	1056	21-Aug-93	26-Aug-93	6	0.2	6,330	211.0
200	856	27-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	5	0.2	4,275	171.0
	515	01-Aug-93	14-Aug-93	14	0.4	1,050	30.0
75	440	15-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	17	0.5	0	0.0
	530	01-Aug-93	27-Aug-93	27	0.8	14,310	424.0
130	400	28-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	4	0.1	1,600	40.0
							3,739.5
						372,827	12,157.5

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ANNEX XVIII

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – Civilian Police
1 May to 31 August 1993

Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Person days
	3,500	01-May-93	30-Jun-93	61	213,500
1,100	2,400	01-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	31	74,400
			Total		287,900
1,350	1,050	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	32,550

ANNEX XIX

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – International staff
1 May to 31 August 1993

Category	Beg. bal.	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
USG	1		1	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	30	1.0
ASG	2		2	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	60	2.0
D-2	12		12	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	360	12.0
D-1	39		39	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	1170	39.0
P-5	56	3	53	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	1590	53.0
P-4	237	55	182	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	5460	182.0
P-3	154	15	139	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	4170	139.0
P-2	36	2	34	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	1020	34.0
GS-Principal	25		25	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	750	25.0
GS-Other	488	3	485	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	14550	485.0
FS	177		177	01-May-93	30-May-93	30	1.0	5310	177.0
	1227	78	1149					34470	1,149.0
USG	1		1	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	15	0.5
ASG	2		2	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	30	1.0
D-2	12	1	11	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	165	5.5
D-1	39		39	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	585	19.5
P-5	53		53	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	795	26.5
P-4	182	7	175	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	2625	87.5
P-3	139	11	128	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	1920	64.0
P-2	34		34	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	510	17.0
GS-Principal	25		25	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	375	12.5
GS-Other	485	14	471	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	7065	235.5
FS	177		177	31-May-93	14-Jun-93	15	0.5	2655	88.5
	1149	33	1116					16740	558.0
USG	1		1	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	15	0.5
ASG	2		2	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	30	1.0
D-2	11		11	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	165	5.5
D-1	39		39	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	585	19.5
P-5	53	7	46	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	690	23.0
P-4	175	9	166	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	2490	83.0
P-3	128	30	98	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	1470	49.0
P-2	34	1	33	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	495	16.5
GS-Principal	25		25	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	375	12.5
GS-Other	471	10	461	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	6915	230.5
FS	177		177	15-Jun-93	29-Jun-93	15	0.5	2655	88.5
	1116	57	1059					15885	529.5
USG	1		1	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	31	1.0
ASG	2		2	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	62	2.0
D-2	11		11	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	341	11.0
D-1	39	1	38	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	1178	38.0
P-5	46	15	31	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	961	31.0
P-4	166	18	148	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	4588	148.0
P-3	98	14	84	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	2604	84.0
P-2	33		33	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	1023	33.0
GS-Principal	25	1	24	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	744	24.0
GS-Other	461	23	438	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	13578	438.0
FS	177		177	30-Jun-93	30-Jul-93	31	1.0	5487	177.0
	1059	72	987					30597	987.0

Category	Beg. bal.	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
USG	1		1	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	1	0.0
ASG	2		2	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	2	0.0
D-2	11		11	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	11	0.0
D-1	38	3	35	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	35	0.0
P-5	31	2	29	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	29	0.0
P-4	148	7	141	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	141	0.0
P-3	84	11	73	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	73	0.0
P-2	33	2	31	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	31	0.0
GS-Principal	24		24	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	24	0.0
GS-Other	438	12	426	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	426	0.0
FS	177		177	31-Jul-93	31-Jul-93	1	0.0	177	0.0
	987	37	950					950	0
Total								98,642	3,223.5
USG	1		1	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	31	1.0
ASG	2		2	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	62	2.0
D-2	11		11	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	341	11.0
D-1	35		35	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	1085	35.0
P-5	29		29	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	899	29.0
P-4	141		141	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	4371	141.0
P-3	73		73	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	2263	73.0
P-2	31		31	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	961	31.0
GS-Principal	24		24	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	744	24.0
GS-Other	426		426	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	13206	426.0
FS	177		177	01-Aug-93	31-Aug-93	31	1.0	5487	177.0
Total	950	0	950					29450	950.0

ANNEX XX

Deployment of local staff
1 May to 31 August 1993

Component	1 May to 31 July 1993 No. of persons	No. of months	Person months	1 to 31 August 1993 No. of persons	No. of months	Person months
Office ofthe Special Representative						
Other	13	3	39	13	1	13
Information	120	3	360	25	1	25
Civil Administration	296	3	888	296	1	296
Human Rights	60	3	180	60	1	60
Office of the Force Commander	680	3	2,040	680	1	680
Civilian Police	690	3	2,070	350	1	350
Rehabilitation	2	3	6	2	1	2
Administration	1,020	3	3,060	800	1	800
Electoral						
Regular staff	3,305	1	3,305	10	1	10
Data entry staff	309	2	618			
Polling Officers	48,000	1	48,000			
Interpreters/drivers for International Polling Officers	1,400	1	1,400			
Total	55,895		61,966	2,236		2,236

ANNEX XXI

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
Civilian staff and related costs
for the period from 1 May to 31 August 1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Annual standard costs			Category	No. of	Person	Estimated costs 1 May to 31 July 1993			Person	Estimated costs 1 to 31 August 1993		
Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	level	persons	months	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	months	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment
			International staff									
126.4	48.6	59.5	USG	1	3.0	31.6	12.2	14.9	1.0	10.5	4.1	5.0
114.0	44.1	52.2	ASG	2	6.0	57.0	22.1	26.1	2.0	19.0	7.4	8.7
99.8	39.4	44.7	D-2	12	37.0	307.7	121.5	137.8	12.0	99.8	39.4	44.7
92.7	36.8	40.5	D-1	39	128.0	988.8	392.5	432.0	39.0	301.3	119.6	131.6
84.7	33.5	35.5	P-5	53	205.5	1,450.5	575.4	607.9	53.0	374.1	148.4	156.8
73.1	29.0	28.4	P-4	182	623.5	3,798.2	1,506.8	1,475.6	182.0	1,108.7	439.8	430.7
60.9	24.2	21.2	P-3	139	534.0	2,710.1	1,076.9	943.4	139.0	705.4	280.3	245.6
49.5	19.1	14.9	P-2	34	109.5	451.7	174.3	136.0	34.0	140.3	54.1	42.2
			Sub-total	462	1,646.5	9,795.6	3,881.7	3,773.7	462.0	2,759.1	1,093.1	1,065.3
45.9	18.2	19.1	GS Prin.level	25	77.0	294.5	116.8	122.6	25.0	95.6	37.9	39.8
34.1	13.5	12.5	GS Other level	485	1,566.0	4,450.1	1,761.8	1,631.3	485.0	1,378.2	545.6	505.2
48.5	46.3	18.8	FS	177	531.0	715.4	2,048.8	831.9	177.0	715.4	682.9	277.3
			Sub-total	687	2,174.0	5,460.0	3,927.4	2,585.8	687.0	2,189.2	1,266.4	822.3
			Total-international	1,149	3,820.5	15,255.6	7,809.1	6,359.5	1,149.0	4,948.3	2,359.5	1,887.6
Monthly rates												
300	40	50	Regular local staff	6,186	11,948.0	3,584.4	477.9	597.4	2,236.0	670.8	89.4	111.8
300	40	50	Data entry clerks	309	618.0	185.4	24.7	30.9				
300	40	50	Polling Officers	48,000	48,000.0	14,400.0	1,920.0	2,400.0				
300	40	50	Interpreters/drivers	1,400	1,400.0	420.0	56.0	70.0				
			Total-local	55,895	61,966	18,590	2,479	3,098	2,236.0	670.8	89.4	111.8
			Grand total	57,044	65,786.5	33,845.4	10,287.7	9,457.8	3,385.0	5,619.1	2,448.9	1,999.4

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ANNEX XXII

UNTAC AIR OPERATIONS - HELICOPTER AND FIXED-WING REQUIREMENTS

		1993 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HELICOPTERS									
A. Chartered									
Heavy transport	Mi-26	10	10/8	8	8	8	4	2	2
Medium transport	Mi-17	20	20	20	20	20	10	6	0
Utility tactical transport	B212	6	14	14	14	8	8	6	2
Light observation	B206	6	6	6/0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Military									
Australia - Blackhawks	UH60	0/6	6	6/0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia - Nuri	S61	0/8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0
Singapore - Super Puma	AS332	0/4	4	4/0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Donated									
Utility transport	Puma	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
FIXED-WING									
A. Chartered									
Heavy transport	C130	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Communications/liaison aircraft	B200	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
B. Donated									
Medium transport	C160	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Short take-off/landing	F27	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	0

ANNEX XXIII

UNTAC HELICOPTERS
HIRE/CHARTER COSTS

FOR THE PERIOD 1 MAY TO 31 AUGUST 1993

MAY							
AIRCRAF TYPE	MONTHL RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO	AMOUNTS	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	10	2,775,000	532	1,382,680	4,157,680
MI-17	53,950	575	20	1,079,000	692	397,900	1,476,900
EVER-21	127,500	1,700	8	276,736			276,736
BELL- 21	115,250	960	6	691,500			691,500
BELL- 20	55,125	400	6	330,750			330,750
	TOTAL		50	5,152,986	1,224	1,780,580	6,933,566
JUNE							
AIRCRAF TYPE	MONTHL RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO	AMOUNTS	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	9	2,497,500	135	351,000	2,848,500
MI-17	53,950	575	20	1,079,000			1,079,000
EVER-21	127,500	1,700	8	986,000			986,000
BELL- 21	115,250	960	6	691,500			691,500
BELL- 20	55,125	400	6	330,750			330,750
	TOTAL		49	5,584,750	135	351,000	5,935,750
JULY							
AIRCRAF TYPE	MONTHL RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO	AMOUNTS	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL	TOTAL MAY-JULY
MI-26	277,500	2,600	8	2,220,000	120	312,000	2,532,000	9,538,180
MI-17	53,950	575	20	1,079,000			1,079,000	3,634,900
EVER-21	127,500	1,700	8	1,020,000			1,020,000	2,282,736
BELL- 21	115,250	960	6	691,500			691,500	2,074,500
BELL- 20	55,125	400	6	330,750			330,750	992,250
	TOTAL		48	5,341,250	120	312,000	5,653,250	18,522,566
AUGUST							
AIRCRAF TYPE	MONTHL RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO	AMOUNTS	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	8	2,220,000	120	312,000	2,532,000
MI-17	53,950	575	20	1,079,000	300	172,500	1,251,500
EVER-21	127,500	1,700	8	1,020,000			1,020,000
BELL- 21	115,250	960	6	691,500			691,500
BELL- 20	55,125	400					
	TOTAL		42	5,010,500	420	484,500	5,495,000

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ANNEX XXIV

HELICOPTERS: AVIATION FUEL AND LUBRICANTS COST ESTIMATES
1 MAY - 31 AUGUST 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	MAY 1993				JUNE 1993				JULY 1993				AUGUST 1993			
		NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST
Skylink	Mi-26	11 *	990	3834	1,320,481	8	600	3834	805,140	8	600	3834	805,140	8	600	3834	805,140
Skylink	Mi-17	20	1800	1194	752,220	20	1500	1194	626,850	20	1500	1194	626,850	20	1500	1194	626,850
Skylink	Bell 212	6	450	386	60,795	6	450	386	60,795	6	450	386	60,795	6	450	386	60,795
Skylink	Bell 206	6	450	260	40,950	6	450	260	40,950	6	450	260	40,950	-	-	-	-
Evergreen	Bell 212	-	-	-	-	8	600	386	81,060	8	600	386	81,060	8	600	386	81,060
French Air Force	Puma	6	180	700	44,100	6	180	700	44,100	6	180	700	44,100	6	180	700	44,100
Singapore Air Force	Super Puma	1	120	700	29,400	4	300	700	73,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aust Aviation Regiment	UH-60	6	180	800	50,400	6	450	800	126,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysian Air Force	S-61	8	480	670	93,800	8	600	670	140,700	8	600	670	140,700	8	600	670	140,700
TOTAL JET A-1 COST					2,400,146				1,999,095				1,799,595				1,750,645
TOTAL OIL/LUBRICANT COST					120,007				99,955				89,980				87,932
GRAND TOTAL					2,520,153				2,099,050				1,889,575				1,846,577

NOTE:

1. Assumptions:
   a. Cost of Jet A-1 based on USD 0.35 per litre
   b. Oil and lubricant consumption 5% of total fuel consumed and cost based on USD 0.35 per litre.

2. In May 1993 the (*) indicates that the spare 3 X Mi-26 in addition to the 8 X Mi-26 on contract were utilised to 90 hrs to facilitate the deployment of electoral material and equipment to meet the targeted election dates. Increase in air resources also required aircraft to be utilised as tankers to position fuel.

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ANNEX XXV.A

UNTAC FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT HIRE/CHARTER COSTS

FOR THE PERIOD 1 MAY TO 31 AUGUST 1993

AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	MAY		
		NO.	AMOUNT	
BE-200	69,000	1	69,000	
L-100	412,500	1	412,500	
CITATION	47,400			
	TOTAL	2	481,500	
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	JUNE		
		NO.	AMOUNT	
BE-200	69,000	1/0	48,500	
L-100	412,500	1	412,500	
CITATION	47,400	1/0	42,200	
	TOTAL	2	503,200	
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	JULY		TOTAL MAY-JULY
		NO.	AMOUNT	
BE-200	69,000			117,500
L-100	412,500	1	412,500	1,237,500
CITATION	47,400	1	47,400	89,600
	TOTAL	2	459,900	1,444,600
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	AUGUST		
		NO.	AMOUNT	
BE-200	69,000			
L-100	412,500	1	412,500	
CITATION	47,400	1	47,400	
	TOTAL	2	459,900	

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ANNEX XXV.B

FIXED-WING: AVIATION FUEL AND LUBRICANTS COST ESTIMATES
1 MAY - 31 AUGUST 1993

OPERATION	AIRCRAFT TYPE	MAY 1993				JUNE 1993				JULY 1993				AUGUST 1993			
		NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	COSTS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	COSTS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	COSTS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	COSTS PER HR	COST
French Air Force	C-160	3	240	1400	117,600	3	240	1400	117,600	3	240	1400	117,600	3	240	1400	117,600
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	1	70	400	9,800	1	35	400	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	-	-	-	-	1	35	980	12,005	1	70	980	24,010	1	70	980	24,010
Air Contacts	L-100	1	100	3000	105,000	1	100	3000	105,000	1	100	3000	105,000	1	100	3000	105,000
TOTAL JET A-1 COST					232,400				239,505				246,610				246,610
TOTAL OIL/LUBRICANT COST					11,620				11,975				12,331				12,331
GRAND TOTAL					244,020				251,480				258,941				258,941

NOTE:

1. Assumptions:
   a. Cost of Jet A-1 based on USD 0.35 per litre
   b. Oil and lubricant consumption 5% of total fuel consumed and cost based on USD 0.35 per litre.

ANNEX XXVI

AIRCREW SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE
1 MAY - 31 AUGUST 1993

OPERATOR	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	MAY 1993				JUNE 1993				JULY 1993				AUGUST 1993			
		PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL
Skylink	314	130	117,000	-	117,000	130	117,000	-	117,000	124	111,600	-	111,600	124	111,600	-	111,600
Evergreen	52	-	-	-	-	52	46,000	-	46,000	52	46,000	-	46,000	52	46,000	-	46,000
Business Aircraft Sales	5	5	4,500	-	4,500	5	4,500	-	4,500	5	4,500	-	4,500	5	4,500	-	4,500
Air Contacts	8	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	8	7,200	11,760	18,960
GRAND TOTAL					140,460				187,260				181,060				181,060

NOTE:

1. Contractual arrangement for subsistence allowance paid to Skylink crew whenever deployed out of Phnom Penh. For all other commercial contract, subsistence allowances paid throughout Cambodia.

2. DSA refers to DSA for Singapore, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur whenever C-130 crew are required to night-stop at these locations.

3. Rates assumed constant at USD 30.00 within Cambodia, USD 245 in Singapore and USD 145 in Bangkok.

4. Data based on annex XXIII.

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ANNEX XXVII

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES
1 MAY - 31 AUGUST 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	MAY 1993						JUNE 1993						JULY 1993						AUGUST 1993					
		NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL
		SIH	MAL	THA	SIH	THA		SIH	MAL	THA	SIH	THA		SIH	MAL	THA	SIH	THA		SIH	MAL	THA	SIH	THA	
French Air Force	C-160	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692	-	-	960	-	1,386	2,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	1,386	2,346	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692
Air Contacts	L-100	6,480	6,080	10944	520	1,108	25,052	6,480	6,080	10944	520	1,108	25,052	6,480	6,080	10944	520	1,108	25,052	6,480	6,080	10944	520	1,108	25,052
SUB-TOTAL							39,236						39,236						39,236						39,236
CONTINGENCY 10%							3,924						3,924						3,924						3,924
GRAND TOTAL							43,160						43,160						43,160						43,160

NOTES:

1. Assumptions:
   a. 7 X C-160 flight to Bangkok per week.
   b. 2 X C-130 flights to Singapore/Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur per week.
   c. 3 X C-130 flights to Bangkok per week.
   d. 2 X Beech 200 T/Citation II flights to Bangkok per week.

2. Air Traffic Services include charges for use of navigation aids and air traffic flight operations facilities outside Cambodia.

AVERAGE NAVIGATION AND FLIGHT OPS CHARGES	SINGAPORE		MALAYSIA		THAILAND	
	NAV	FLT OPS	NAV	FLT OPS	NAV	FLT OPS
Hercules C-130 L-100	800	65	750	70	912	99
Transall C-160	800	65	750	70	240	99
Beech 200T	200	65	200	70	240	99
Cessna Citation II	200	65	200	70	240	99

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ANNEX XXVIII

LANDING FEES & GROUND HANDLING CHARGES
1 MAY - 31 AUGUST 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	MAY 1993					JUNE 1993					JULY 1993					AUGUST 1993				
		HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL
		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK	
French Air Force	C-160	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	-	760	-	3,056	3,816	-	380	-	1,520	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	1,840	2,220	-	760	-	3,680	4,440	-	760	-	3,680	4,440
Air Contacts	L-100	17,600	23,652	4,400	16,080	61,732	17,600	23,652	4,400	16,080	61,732	17,600	23,652	4,400	16,080	61,732	17,600	23,652	4,400	16,080	61,732
SUB-TOTAL						133,776					134,096					134,408					134,408
CONTINGENCY 10%						13,378					13,410					13,441					13,441
GRAND TOTAL						147,154					147,506					147,849					147,849

NOTES:

1. Assumptions:
   a. 7 X C-160 flight to Bangkok per week.
   b. 2 X C-130 flights to Singapore/Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur per week.
   c. 3 X C-130 flights to Bangkok per week.
   d. 2 X Beech 200 T/Citation II flights to Bangkok per week.

2. Ground Handling Charges - charges levied for both aircraft and cargo handling as follows:

   a. Aircraft handling is inclusive of marshalling charges, immigration, apron and other transportation, in-flight catering and all such passenger handling administration. Charges is dependent on number of passengers and time of landing (on/off peak airport operating hours).

   b. Cargo handling is inclusive of rental of forklifts, loaders and other material handling equipment used in the cargo loading/unloading operations. Charges based on tonnage of cargo hauled and basic material handling equipment. Additional material handling equipment and ground power units charged seperately.

3. Landing Fees - fees include landing, parking and housing charges and is based on aircraft dimensions, maximum all-up weight, on/off airport operation peak hours and airport.

AVERAGE LANDING AND HANDLING CHARGES	SIN (SELETAR)		BKK (DMT)	
	HANDLING	LANDING	HANDLING	LANDING
Hercules C-130 L-100	2,200	550	1,971	2,300
Transall C-160	2,200	550	1,377	1,160
Beech 200T		100	95	387
Cessna Citation II	-	260	95	460

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ANNEX XXIX

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – Military Observers
Liquidation phase

Category		No.	From	To	Days	Person days
Military Observers:		435	01-Sep-93	06-Sep-93	6	2610
	6	429	07-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	8	3432
	6	423	15-Sep-93	04-Oct-93	20	8460
	100	323	05-Oct-93	19-Oct-93	15	4845
	161	162	20-Oct-93	04-Nov-93	16	2592
	102	60	05-Nov-93	14-Nov-93	10	600
	60	0	15-Nov-93	15-Nov-93	1	0
Naval Observers		214	01-Sep-93	30-Sep-93	30	6420
	14	200	01-Oct-93	06-Oct-93	6	1200
	59	141	07-Oct-93	21-Oct-93	15	2115
	29	112	22-Oct-93	06-Nov-93	16	1792
	50	62	07-Nov-93	06-Dec-93	30	1860
	43	19	07-Dec-93	19-Dec-93	13	247
	19	0	20-Dec-93	20-Dec-93	1	0
Mine-clearing and		140	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	1960
Training Unit	30	110	15-Sep-93	14-Oct-93	30	3300
	50	60	15-Oct-93	14-Nov-93	31	1860
	60	0	15-Nov-93	15-Nov-93	1	0
						43,293

ANNEX XXX

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – Military Component
Liquidation phase

Military unit	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
E		850	01-Sep-93	06-Sep-93	6	0.2	5,100	170.0
	250	600	07-Sep-93	11-Sep-93	5	0.2	3,000	120.0
	250	350	12-Sep-93	15-Sep-93	4	0.1	1,400	35.0
	350	0	16-Sep-93	16-Sep-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
F		850	01-Sep-93	19-Sep-93	19	0.6	16,150	510.0
	250	600	20-Sep-93	23-Sep-93	4	0.1	2,400	60.0
	250	350	24-Sep-93	27-Sep-93	4	0.1	1,400	35.0
	350	0	28-Sep-93	28-Sep-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
G		920	01-Sep-93	04-Oct-93	34	1.1	31,280	1,012.0
	300	620	05-Oct-93	09-Oct-93	5	0.1	3,100	62.0
	300	320	10-Oct-93	12-Oct-93	3	0.1	960	32.0
	320	0	13-Oct-93	13-Oct-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
H		750	01-Sep-93	19-Oct-93	49	1.6	36,750	1,200.0
	250	500	20-Oct-93	27-Oct-93	8	0.2	4,000	100.0
	200	300	28-Oct-93	01-Nov-93	5	0.1	1,500	30.0
	300	0	02-Nov-93	02-Nov-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
I		850	01-Sep-93	05-Nov-93	66	2.2	56,100	1,870.0
	250	600	06-Nov-93	10-Nov-93	5	0.2	3,000	120.0
	250	350	11-Nov-93	13-Nov-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
	350	0	14-Nov-93	14-Nov-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
J		850	01-Sep-93	04-Nov-93	65	2.1	55,250	1,785.0
	250	600	05-Nov-93	09-Nov-93	5	0.2	3,000	120.0
	250	350	10-Nov-93	12-Nov-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
	350	0	13-Nov-93	13-Nov-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
K		850	01-Sep-93	14-Dec-93	105	3.4	89,250	2,890.0
	250	600	15-Dec-93	16-Dec-93	2	0.1	1,200	60.0
	250	350	17-Dec-93	19-Dec-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
	350	0	20-Dec-93	20-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
L		850	01-Sep-93	13-Dec-93	104	3.4	88,400	2,890.0
	250	600	14-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	2	0.1	1,200	60.0
	250	350	16-Dec-93	18-Dec-93	3	0.1	1,050	35.0
	350	0	19-Dec-93	19-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
M		43	01-Sep-93	31-Oct-93	61	2.0	2,623	86.0
	43	0	01-Nov-93	01-Nov-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
				Sub-total				13,387.0

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Military unit	Departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
HQ staff		205	01-Sep-93	01-Sep-93	1	0.0	205	0.0
	50	155	01-Sep-93	30-Sep-93	30	1.0	4,650	155.0
	50	105	01-Oct-93	31-Oct-93	31	1.0	3,255	105.0
	50	55	01-Nov-93	14-Dec-93	44	1.4	2,420	77.0
	55	0	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Naval Unit		164	01-Sep-93	30-Sep-93	30	1.0	4,920	164.0
	40	124	01-Oct-93	06-Oct-93	6	0.2	744	24.8
	42	82	07-Oct-93	31-Oct-93	25	0.8	2,050	65.6
	30	52	01-Nov-93	30-Nov-93	30	1.0	1,560	52.0
	30	22	01-Dec-93	19-Dec-93	19	0.6	418	13.2
	22	0	20-Dec-93	20-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Logistics		760	01-Sep-93	27-Oct-93	57	1.9	43,320	1,444.0
	65	695	28-Oct-93	31-Oct-93	4	0.1	2,780	69.5
	220	475	01-Nov-93	06-Dec-93	36	1.2	17,100	570.0
	275	200	07-Dec-93	10-Dec-93	4	0.1	800	20.0
	200	0	11-Dec-93	11-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Military Police		150	01-Sep-93	30-Sep-93	30	1.0	4,500	150.0
	100	50	01-Oct-93	14-Nov-93	45	1.5	2,250	75.0
	50	0	15-Nov-93	15-Nov-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
MCU/RCU		75	01-Sep-93	06-Dec-93	97	3.2	7,275	240.0
	50	25	07-Dec-93	24-Dec-93	18	0.6	450	15.0
	25	0	25-Dec-93	25-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Air Unit III		160	01-Sep-93	14-Oct-93	44	1.5	7,040	240.0
	2	158	15-Oct-93	20-Nov-93	37	1.2	5,846	189.6
	105	53	21-Nov-93	14-Dec-93	24	0.8	1,272	42.4
	35	18	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	18	0.0
Air Unit IV		195	01-Sep-93	14-Dec-93	105	3.4	20,475	683.0
	195	0	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Engineering		855	01-Sep-93	14-Oct-93	44	1.5	37,620	1,282.5
	700	155	15-Oct-93	14-Dec-93	61	2.0	9,455	310.0
	155	0	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Medical		440	01-Sep-93	01-Sep-93	1	0.0	440	0.0
	100	340	01-Sep-93	24-Oct-93	54	1.8	18,360	612.0
	200	140	25-Oct-93	20-Nov-93	27	0.9	3,780	126.0
	70	70	21-Nov-93	14-Dec-93	24	0.8	1,680	56.0
	70	0	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
Communications		400	01-Sep-93	14-Oct-93	44	1.5	17,600	600.0
	90	310	15-Oct-93	27-Nov-93	44	1.5	13,640	465.0
	260	50	28-Nov-93	14-Dec-93	17	0.6	850	30.0
	50	0	15-Dec-93	15-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
				Sub-total				7,856.6
				Total			648,036	21,243.6

ANNEX XXXI

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
Civilian staff and related costs
Liquidation phase

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Annual standard costs						Estimated costs		
Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment	Category level	No. of persons	Person months	Salary	Common staff costs	Staff assessment
			International staff					
126.4	48.6	59.5	USG	1	1.0	10.5	4.1	5.0
114.0	44.1	52.2	ASG	2	2.0	19.0	7.4	8.7
99.8	39.4	44.7	D-2	11	11.5	95.6	37.8	42.8
92.7	36.8	40.5	D-1	35	33.0	254.9	101.2	111.4
84.7	33.6	35.5	P-5	29	54.5	384.7	152.6	161.2
73.1	29.0	28.4	P-4	141	148.0	901.6	357.7	350.3
60.9	24.2	21.2	P-3	71	105.5	535.4	212.8	186.4
49.5	19.1	14.9	P-2	33	49.0	202.1	78.0	60.8
			Sub-total	323	404.5	2,403.8	951.6	926.6
45.9	18.2	19.1	GS Prin.level	24	56.0	214.2	84.9	89.1
34.1	13.5	12.5	GS Other level	426	1,401.0	3,981.2	1,576.1	1,459.4
48.5	46.3	18.8	FS	177	501.0	2,024.9	1,933.0	784.9
			Sub-total	627	1,958.0	6,220.3	3,594.0	2,333.4
			Total-international	950	2,362.5	8,624.1	4,545.6	3,260.0
Monthly rates								
300	40	50	Local staff	3222	3,222.0	966.6	128.9	161.1
			Grand total	4172	5584.5	9,590.7	4,674.5	3,421.1

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ANNEX XXXII

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Phasing out – International staff
Liquidation phase

Category	Beg. bal.	No. of departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
USG	1		1	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	14	0.5
ASG	2		2	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	28	1.0
D-2	11		11	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	154	5.5
D-1	35		35	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	490	17.5
P-5	29		29	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	406	14.5
P-4	141		141	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	1,974	70.5
P-3	73		73	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	1,022	36.5
P-2	31		31	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	434	15.5
GS-Principal	24		24	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	336	12.0
GS-Other	426		426	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	5,964	213.0
FS	177		177	01-Sep-93	14-Sep-93	14	0.5	2,478	88.5
	950	0	950					13300	475.0
USG	1		1	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	15	0.5
ASG	2		2	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	30	1.0
D-2	11	5	6	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	90	3.0
D-1	35	16	19	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	285	9.5
P-5	29	9	20	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	300	10.0
P-4	141	62	79	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	1,185	39.5
P-3	73	21	52	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	780	26.0
P-2	31	12	19	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	285	9.5
GS-Principal	24	2	22	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	330	11.0
GS-Other	426	58	368	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	5,520	184.0
FS	177		177	15-Sep-93	29-Sep-93	15	0.5	2,655	88.5
	950	185	765					11475	382.5
USG	1	1	0	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	0	0.0
ASG	2	2	0	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	0	0.0
D-2	6	5	1	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	31	1.0
D-1	19	17	2	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	62	2.0
P-5	20	10	10	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	310	10.0
P-4	79	66	13	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	403	13.0
P-3	52	36	16	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	496	16.0
P-2	19	11	8	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	248	8.0
GS-Principal	22	11	11	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	341	11.0
GS-Other	368	30	338	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	10,478	338.0
FS	177	69	108	30-Sep-93	30-Oct-93	31	1.0	3,348	108.0
	765	258	507					15717	507.0
USG	0		0	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	0	0.0
ASG	0		0	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	0	0.0
D-2	1		1	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	30	1.0
D-1	2		2	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	60	2.0
P-5	10		10	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	300	10.0
P-4	13		13	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	390	13.0
P-3	16		16	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	480	16.0
P-2	8		8	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	240	8.0
GS-Principal	11		11	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	330	11.0
GS-Other	338	3	335	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	10,050	335.0
FS	108		108	31-Oct-93	29-Nov-93	30	1.0	3,240	108.0
	507	3	504					15120	504.0

Category	Beg. bal.	No. of departures	On board	From	To	Days	Months	Person days	Person months
USG	0		0	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	0	0.0
ASG	0		0	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	0	0.0
D-2	1		1	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	32	1.0
D-1	2		2	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	64	2.0
P-5	10		10	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	320	10.0
P-4	13	1	12	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	384	12.0
P-3	16	5	11	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	352	11.0
P-2	8		8	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	256	8.0
GS-Principal	11		11	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	352	11.0
GS-Other	335	4	331	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	10.592	331.0
FS	108		108	29-Nov-93	30-Dec-93	32	1.0	3.456	108.0
	504	10	494					15.808.0	494.0
USG	0		0	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
ASG	0		0	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	0	0.0
D-2	1		1	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	1	0.0
D-1	2		2	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	2	0.0
P-5	10		10	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	10	0.0
P-4	12		12	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	12	0.0
P-3	11		11	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	11	0.0
P-2	8		8	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	8	0.0
GS-Principal	11		11	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	11	0.0
GS-Other	331	41	290	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	290	0.0
FS	108	1	107	31-Dec-93	31-Dec-93	1	0.0	107	0.0
	494	42	452					452	0.0
Total								71.872.0	2.362.5

ANNEX XXXIII

Deployment of local staff

Liquidation phase

Month	No. of persons	No. of months	Person months
September 1993	805	1	805
October	807	1	807
November	805	1	805
December	805	1	805
Total	3,222		3,222

ANNEX XXXIV

UNTAC HELICOPTERS
HIRE/CHARTER COSTS

FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1993

			SEPTEMBER				
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO.	AMOUNT	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	8	2,220,000	120	312,000	2,532,000
MI-17	53,960	575	20	1,079,000	300	172,500	1,251,500
EVER-212	127,500	1,700	8	1,020,000			1,020,000
TOTAL			36	4,319,000	420	484,500	4,803,500

			OCTOBER				
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO.	AMOUNT	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	4	1,110,000			1,110,000
MI-17	53,960	575	10	539,500			539,500
EVER-212	127,500	1,700	8	1,020,000			1,020,000
TOTAL			22	2,669,500			2,669,500

			NOVEMBER				
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO.	AMOUNT	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
MI-26	277,500	2,600	2	555,000			555,000
MI-17	53,960	575	6	323,700			323,700
EVER-212	127,500	1,700	6	765,000			765,000
TOTAL			14	1,643,700			1,643,700

			DECEMBER					TOTAL
AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	HOURLY RATE	NO.	AMOUNT	EXTRA HOURS	AMOUNT	TOTAL	SEPT-DEC
MI-26	277,500	2,600	2	555,000			555,000	4,752,000
MI-17	53,960	575						2,114,700
EVER-212	127,500	1,700	2	255,000			255,000	3,060,000
TOTAL			4	810,000			810,000	9,926,700

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ANNEX XXXV

HELICOPTERS: AVIATION FUEL AND LUBRICANTS COST ESTIMATES
1 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	SEPTEMBER 1993				OCTOBER 1993				NOVEMBER 1993				DECEMBER 1993			
		NO: OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO: OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO: OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO: OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST
Skylink	Mi-26	0	600	3834	805,140	4	300	3834	402,570	2	300	3834	402,570	2	300	3834	402,570
Skylink	Mi-17	20	1500	1194	626,850	10	750	1194	313,425	6	450	1194	188,055	-	-	-	-
Skylink	Bell 212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evergreen	Bell 212	0	600	386	81,060	0	600	386	81,060	6	450	386	68,795	2	150	386	28,265
French Air Force	Puma	6	100	700	44,100	6	100	700	44,100	6	100	700	44,100	-	-	-	-
Malaysian Air Force	S-61	0	600	670	140,700	0	600	670	140,700	0	600	670	140,700	-	-	-	-
TOTAL JET A-1 COST					1,697,850				981,855				836,220				422,835
TOTAL OIL/LUBRICANT COST					84,893				49,093				41,811				21,142
GRAND TOTAL					1,782,743				1,030,948				878,031				443,977

NOTE:

1. Assumptions:
   a. Cost of Jet A-1 based on USD 0.35 per litre.
   b. Oil and lubricant consumption 5% of total fuel consumed and cost based on USD 0.35 per litre.
2. Fleet composition based on annex XXII.
3. 2 X Mi-26 required in November and December 1993 for extraction of pre-fabs.

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ANNEX XXXVI

UNTAC FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT HIRE/CHARTER COSTS

FOR THE PERIOD 1 SEPTEMBER TO 31 DECEMBER 1993

AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	SEPTEMBER NO.	SEPTEMBER AMOUNT
BE-200	69,000		
L-100	412,500	1	412,500
CITATION	47,400	1	47,400
	TOTAL	2	459,900

AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	OCTOBER NO.	OCTOBER AMOUNT
BE-200	69,000		
L-100	412,500	1	412,500
CITATION	47,400	1	47,400
	TOTAL	2	459,900

AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	NOVEMBER NO.	NOVEMBER AMOUNT
BE-200	69,000		
L-100	412,500	1	440,000
CITATION	47,400	1	53,400
	TOTAL	2	493,400

AIRCRAFT TYPE	MONTHLY RATE	DECEMBER NO.	DECEMBER AMOUNT	TOTAL SEPT-DEC
BE-200	69,000			
L-100	412,500			1,265,000
CITATION	47,400			148,200
	TOTAL			1,413,200

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ANNEX XXXVII

FIXED-WING: AVIATION FUEL AND LUBRICANTS COST ESTIMATES
1 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	SEPTEMBER 1993				OCTOBER 1993				NOVEMBER 1993				DECEMBER 1993			
		NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	HOURS FLOWN	CONS PER HR	COST
French Air Force	C-160	3	240	1400	117,600	3	240	1400	117,600	3	240	1400	117,600	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	1	70	980	24,010	1	70	980	24,010	1	70	980	24,010	-	-	-	-
Air Contacts	L-100	1	100	3000	105,000	1	100	3000	105,000	1	100	3000	105,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL JET A-1 COST					246,610				246,610				246,610				-
TOTAL OIL/LUBRICANT COST					12,331				12,331				12,331				-
GRAND TOTAL					258,941				258,941				258,941				-

NOTE:

1. Assumptions:
   a. Cost of Jet A-1 based on USD 0.35 per litre.
   b. Oil and lubricant consumption 5% of total fuel consumed and cost based on USD 0.35 per litre.

2. Fleet composition based on annex XXII.

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ANNEX XXXVIII

AIRCREW SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE
1 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 1993

OPERATOR	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	SEPTEMBER 1993				OCTOBER 1993				NOVEMBER 1993				DECEMBER 1993			
		PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL	PERS IN RECEIPT	SUB ALLCE	DSA	TOTAL
Skylink	314	114	102,600	-	102,600	64	57,600	-	57,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evergreen	52	24	21,600	-	21,600	24	21,600	-	21,600	-	-	-	-	6	5,400	-	5,400
Business Aircraft Sales	5	5	4,500	-	4,500	5	4,500	-	4,500	5	4,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
Air Contacts	8	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	8	7,200	11,760	18,960	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL					147,660				102,660				23,460				5,400

NOTE:

1. Contractual arrangement for subsistence allowance paid to Skylink crew whenever deployed out of Phnom Penh. For all other commercial contract, subsistence allowances paid throughout Cambodia.
2. DSA refers to DSA for Singapore, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur whenever C-130 crew are required to night-stop at those locations.
3. Rates assumed constant at USD 30.00 within Cambodia and USD 245 in Singapore.
4. Data based on annex XXII.

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ANNEX XXXIX

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES
1 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	SEPTEMBER 1993						OCTOBER 1993						NOVEMBER 1993						DECEMBER 1993					
		NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL	NAVIGATION			FLT OPS		TOTAL
		SIN	MAL	THA	SIN	THA		SIN	MAL	THA	SIN	THA		SIN	MAL	THA	SIN	THA		SIN	MAL	THA	SIN	THA	
French Air Force	C-160	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	6,720	-	2,772	9,492	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692	-	-	1,920	-	2,772	4,692	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Contacts	L-100	6,400	6,000	10944	520	1,188	25,052	6,400	6,000	10944	520	1,188	25,052	6,400	6,000	10944	520	1,188	25,052	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL							39,236						39,236						39,236						-
CONTINGENCY 10%							3,924						3,924						3,924						-
GRAND TOTAL							43,160						43,160						43,160						-

NOTES:

1. Assumptions:
   a. 7 X C-160 flight to Bangkok per week.
   b. 2 X C-130 flights to Singapore/Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur per week.
   c. 3 X C-130 flights to Bangkok per week.
   d. 2 X Beech 200 T/Citation II flights to Bangkok per week.

2. Air Traffic Services include charges for use of navigation aids and air traffic flight operations facilities outside Cambodia.

AVERAGE NAVIGATION AND FLIGHT OPS CHARGES	SINGAPORE		MALAYSIA		THAILAND	
	NAV	FLT OPS	NAV	FLT OPS	NAV	FLT OPS
Hercules C-130 L-100	800	65	750	70	912	99
Transall C-160	800	65	750	70	240	99
Beech 200T	200	65	200	70	240	99
Cessna Citation II	200	65	200	70	240	99

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ANNEX XI

LANDING FEES & GROUND HANDLING CHARGES
1 SEPTEMBER - 31 DECEMBER 1993

OPERATOR	AIRCRAFT TYPE	SEPTEMBER 1993					OCTOBER 1993					NOVEMBER 1993					DECEMBER 1993				
		HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		LANDING		TOTAL	HANDLING		APRON		TOTAL
		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK		SIN	BKK	SIN	BKK	
French Air Force	C-160	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	35,756	-	32,480	68,236	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	BE 200T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Aircraft Sales	Citation	-	760	-	3,680	4,440	-	760	-	3,680	4,440	-	760	-	3,680	4,440	-	-	-	-	-
Air Contacts	L-100	17,680	23,652	4,400	16,880	61,732	17,680	23,652	4,400	16,880	61,732	17,680	23,652	4,400	16,880	61,732	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL						134,408					134,408					134,408					-
CONTINGENCY 10%						13,441					13,441					13,441					-
GRAND TOTAL						147,849					147,849					147,849					-

NOTES:

1. Assumptions:
   a. 7 X C-160 flight to Bangkok per week.
   b. 2 X C-130 flights to Singapore/Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur per week.
   c. 3 X C-130 flights to Bangkok per week.
   d. 2 X Beech 200 T/Citation II flights to Bangkok per week.

2. Ground Handling Charges - charges levied for both aircraft and cargo handling as follows:

   a. Aircraft handling is inclusive of marshalling charges, immigration, apron and other transportation, in-flight catering and all such passenger handling administration. Charges is dependant on number of passengers and time of landing (on/off peak airport operating hours).

   b. Cargo handling is inclusive of rental of forklifts, loaders and other material handling equipment used in the cargo loading/unloading operations. Charges based on tonnage of cargo hauled and basic material handling equipment. Additional material handling equipment and ground power units charged seperately.

3. Landing Fees - fees include landing, parking and housing charges and is based on aircraft dimensions, maximum all-up weight, on/off airport operation peak hours and airport.

AVERAGE LANDING AND HANDLING CHARGES	SINGAPORE		BANGKOK	
	HANDLING	LANDING	HANDLING	LANDING
Hercules C-130 L-100	2,200	550	1,971	1,340
Transall C-160	2,200	550	1,277	1,160
Beech 200T		100	95	382
Cessna Citation II	-	260	95	460

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ANNEX XLI

Procurement of 850 minibuses

Background information

1. The prime objective of the UNTAC mission is to hold fair and free elections in Cambodia. It had been established that 850 minibuses and 500 4x4 vehicles would be required during the elections to transport registered voters to and from the polling stations.

2. Experience has shown that, in the acquisition of vehicles, a lead time of many months is required from the time of requisition until delivery can be expected. Even so, the indicated delivery time is often postponed.

3. In the light of these considerations, requisitions were raised for the acquisition of 850 minibuses and 2,100 4x4 vehicles, of which 500 were to be used for the election process. Those requisitions were issued as a matter of efficient routine, in the knowledge that a final purchase order could not be issued for several months.

4. Subsequent to the raising of the requisitions and the commencement of the market research for vehicles, the Director of Administration of UNTAC indicated in cables to the Field Operations Division that the final purchase orders should not be placed until he was able to review the situation further, taking specific advantage of experience that could be gained during the registration period. This did not mean that the procurement process as such, i.e., the search for the lowest acceptable bid, should cease.

5. Owing to a communication misunderstanding, the staff at Headquarters interpreted a message from the field as a confirmation of the need for vehicles and purchase orders were issued. This error was discovered only on 28 September 1992 and requests were issued to keep the orders for 500 4x4 vehicles and 850 minibuses in abeyance. The case was immediately drawn to the attention of the Assistant Secretary-General for General Services, who at that time was responsible for the Field Operations Division, and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. Other top officials were also informed. The Director of Field Operations was requested to take the following action:

(a) To ensure that as little unnecessary expense as possible was incurred by the Organization;

(b) To investigate whether any impropriety or intentional fault had been committed;

(c) To ensure the non-recurrence of similar mistakes.

6. With regard to (a) above, the Director of Field Operations, together with the Chief of the Commercial Purchase and Transport Section, appealed to the two vendors concerned to postpone the relevant purchase order. While the company chosen to supply the 4x4s complied to the United Nations request, the vendor of

the minibuses stubbornly refused to cooperate under a number of pretexts, which the United Nations did not accept.

7. As to (b) above, a consultant to the Secretary-General carried out an investigation and established that no improprieties had taken place. However, in view of the history of the case, it would have been more appropriate to reconfirm the need for those vehicles with the UNTAC Director of Administration prior to the issuance of the purchase order.

8. As to (c) above, the Director of Field Operations issued new written instructions as to procedures to be followed, with copies specifically to individuals releasing purchase orders to the Commercial Purchase and Transport Section.

9. It should be noted that the minibuses were obtained at an extremely favourable price, far below the prevailing market price. In addition, the exchange rate of the United States dollar to the Japanese yen has dropped some 20 per cent. Thus, the vehicles now available to the United Nations, and to various missions where they are needed, are by chance at an even more favourable price.

Status of disposition of the 850 minibuses

Total ordered		850
Less: Utilized by UNTAC	100	
Sold	45	(145)
Storage a/		705
Less: Transferred to other missions		
UNOSOM	106	
ONUMOZ	211	
UNDOF	12	
UNTSO	4	
MICIVIH	5	
UNPROFOR	30	
TAJIKISTAN	1	
Total		(369)
Balance held in storage for further disposition		336

a/ Storage charges to date: $250,000.